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who chose
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Classics Study Magazine

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72 Files
A.J. Simon Spielberg's adult fairy tale about a toy boy, taps into his E.T.

Illustration by Maria-Paula Fourn, *Magnum* for *Newsday*



ROGERS
MEDIA



While some worry about a Canadian brain drain, the flow across the nation's borders has always been who chose Canada—immigrants and Canadians—have helped contribute to the country's growth.



Some of Canada's artistic young people got together to discuss how to prevent talent like theirs from leaving the country. One conclusion, it's not about pay.

Quebec's dual nature now means dual festivities—St-Jean-Baptiste Day and Canada Day. It's the sign of a changing province, says Benoit Aubin.

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From the Editor

Extra! Good news all around

Montreal Canada Day edition is traditionally a time of stock-taking. The halfway point of the year is a logical time to examine the state of the nation—and, internally, to reflect on our 96-year-old relationship with readers. The health of *Montreal* and the country often seems inseparable; virtually no other media institution—print or electronic—has enjoyed anywhere near as long a relationship with Canadians from coast to coast.

So it's a great pleasure to deliver good news on both fronts. As you'll read in *Newsroom Notes* below, we decided to look at Canada in two ways. The first is a list of 50 people who either came here

from other countries and enriched our lives, or Canadians who went elsewhere and then returned to do great things. It opens with an essay by Hong Kong-born Gov. Gen. Adrienne Clarkson. Among other things, she points out the importance of public education—an issue of great relevance to subjects of our second special package. There, we report on 28 young Canadians—all outstanding achievers—who gathered to discuss ways to retain our top talent in this era of globalization.

Such special reports—like our annual university and health ranking guides—reflect the role that *Montreal* so often takes in discussing issues of national import, and we're delighted to receive new evidence of the success of those efforts. Last week, the Prime Minister's Bureau, the bible of the magazine industry, released its latest study—which provided dramatic evidence of *Montreal*'s continuing position at the forefront of Canadian journalism. It showed that each copy of the 500,000 magazines we sell weekly is



Quebec Bureau Chief Benoit Aubin

read by an average of more than six people, for a total of 3.1 million readers—ensuring an average of one in every 10 Canadian reads the magazine regularly. To give further perspective, our audience per issue is greater than the *Montreal* daily total of *The Globe and Mail* and *National Post* (taking a similar form of measurement), and nearly four times the size of the audience of *Saturday Night*.

Our other good news is the appointment this week of Benoit Aubin as Quebec Bureau Chief. By any measure, Aubin is one of the most accomplished journalists in Quebec: he has worked nationally as a reporter and columnist for *The Globe and The Gazette*, been managing editor of *Le Devoir*, news director of the TVA network, news director for Global TV's Quebec operations, and, most recently, he returned to writing with our sister publication *Le Soleil*. In addition to his duties with us, Aubin will still write pieces for *Le Soleil*—so he'll bridge the two traditional salutes in everyday life, even as he explains their differences and similarities to readers on both sides. There may be no one better qualified to do so—so you can see in his first piece, which appears this week,

André Vachon

respondent@canada.ca to comment on *From the Editor*

NEWSROOM NOTES

'God's country'

Attention to put the media's obsession with Canada's so-called brain drain in perspective, historian Jack Granatstein approached *Montreal* with a proposal. He and lawyer H. Graham Rowleson, with whom he co-authored *The Canadian 100: The Most Influential Canadians of the Twentieth Century*, would profile 20 immigrants and Canadians who had lived abroad and returned. That seemed ideal for the annual July 1 issue of *Montreal*

and, under the auspices of former editor Robert Lewis, the brain gain project was born. Suggestions from readers and staff inflated the list to 50 people prominent in sports, business, politics and the arts.

"I have always believed that Canada is God's country," says Granatstein, who was director of the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa from 1998 to 2003 and has helped shape our annual history issues for the past five years. "All those who chose to immigrate here and those who returned



Granatstein, Rowleson

home came, at least in part, for this reason."

As for the current potential brain drain, senior writer Rob Sheppard and Assistant Managing Editor Benoit Woodward spent an engaging week—

and listening to 28 high-achieving young people debate how to keep talent like them in the country. The result is "The magnetic north" (page 50). "Though many were based outside Canada," says Woodward, "their enthusiasm for the country was clear—and burning."

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Art restitution

Congratulations for "Tainted lady" (Cover, June 18) on the movement to return art due was originally stolen or otherwise illegitimately appropriated. The appeal of the campaign for the restitution of the *Athena* (Elyse) Marmel from Britain to Greece you referred to in your article is similar to the appeal for the return of the Dürer work. In downplaying the many arguments regarding the illegitimacy of the Marmel, we are appealing to the sense of fair play of the British people and government. After all, the Greeks have given much to this world, including the Olympics, and we believe it is time to give back the *Athena* Marmel in time for the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens.

Steve Ashton, Secretary, Canadian Committee for the Restitution of the Parthenon Marbles
Thompson, Illinois

When Albrecht Dürer created that drawing, he had the light source come from the left, causing a shadow on the right. But today, 500 years after the work first drew, the *Viade Women* with a *Stiff* cast a shadow on the left, filling on the *Moscow*

banner if the "Tainted lady" is returned to Poland, will her shadow follow, as well?

John Christie, North Vancouver

In "Tainted lady," Polish Ambassador to Canada Pawel Dabrowski, consciously or unconsciously chose to begin the history of Lviv in 1949. However, the origins of Lviv predate its Polish control in 1949 to the ninth- to 12th-century Old Ukrainian state of Kyivan Rus and its Halych (Galician) principality. Surely if Dabrowski is sincere in his intentions regarding ownership, then he should begin with the *Black Madonna* in today's Poland and return it as a gesture of goodwill to Ukraine.

Irene and David Gop, Wymont

Urban renewal

Mary Janigan is right on the money regarding the downtown resurgence of major U.S. cities ("The plight of the cities," July 18). Business and leisure travel has recently taken me to many U.S. cities, and it appears there is one common objective that all agree to, and that is to bring people back downtown. Clearly, they have recognized the importance of the urban economy and the vital role that cities play with respect to how we are perceived internationally. It is time we did the same.

Chris Kemp, Watertown, Ont.

Mary Janigan contends that Canadian cities are in a financial straitjacket because of "regionalism [that] tightly control the type of taxes a city can levy" and that municipal taxation policy is limiting urban growth when compared with American cities, but what she conveniently forgets to mention is that Canadians pay the highest property taxes in the developed world. Second, she contends that higher levels of government have cut municipal grants.

Higher levels of government are too busy spending money on television shows and expensive subsidies to be worried about urban development. This kind of spending may not spur economic growth, but it does spur political votes.

Craig Smith, Lucan, Ont.

I'm starting to wonder what the federal government does. It doesn't pay for much health care anymore or for much post-secondary education. It won't help build or maintain our highway system. It doesn't support a viable coast guard or even a medium-sized military. If a government doesn't take up its two major responsibilities of (a) building infrastructure and (b) providing a safety net for citizens in dire straits, then why do we let it take so much from us in taxes?

Geoff Dean, Surrey, B.C.

Molson's Canada

While Molson pays tribute to events that served as the backbone of our country in its new "I am Canadian" commercial, the fact that our history is being used to make a dollar doesn't sell me ("The perfect game," Business, June 18). Instead of considering the new commercial as a national

Saudi nightmare

My heart bleeds for Bill Simpson, the Canadian unsuccessful in a Saudi Arabian prison ("Prisoner of Riyadh," Cover, June 25). Back in the early '80s, my then husband was arrested at a villa he shared with two other architects in Riyadh because of a supposed traffic violation by one of his work colleagues. The Saudi police tricked this chap into giving them entry to the villa to search his room, but then they searched the whole villa. They found no alcohol, but they did find wine-making equipment—grape can, siphons—in their kitchen. My husband and two others were arrested and charged. The trial was a farce and they all spent 11 months in prison with 30 lashes at the end. My husband and his work colleagues were Saudis, but there was nothing the British government could do for them.

Lillian Gray-Jones, Calgary

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by Dina McDougall

From Kamikaze to Competent.

Part II

How to Choose a Driving Course

Choosing professional driver instruction is one way to help get your teen ready for the road. A driver training course or high school driver education program approved by the government can teach the skills and attitudes to be a safe and responsible driver. It may also mean your teen can save money on insurance premiums. Approved driver training courses in many provinces must offer at least 25 hours of classroom training and 10 hours of behind-the-wheel training.

Charles Shynsman, a supervisor instructor at Young Drivers of Canada, believes parents should carefully examine a driving school's method of instruction. "There are big differences between schools. Some may just drive around with students and spend less time



It must make a day of slamming into a test wall a lot more interesting when you've got a funky car to crash. Especially considering that the New Beetle's front and front side-impact airbags, anti-intrusion door beams, and laser beam-welded steel construction also make it one of the safest cars out there. So safe, that in a 64 km/h frontal offset crash test, the Insurance Institute



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Pretty impressive considering that they're none too generous about giving the thumbs up on safety. And then when you see the New Beetle, you realize gee, it really did hold up extremely well. Which is especially good if you're the person who is actually in the car. And if you happen to be the crash test dummy, well, they might as well paint a permanent grin on your molded plastic face. **Drivers wanted**



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a steel safety cage, and a door and rear mesh door



erstory of pride, it may be perceived as another CEO trying to make money on Canadians' pockets. Then again, perhaps the authors will work. With sex, drugs and beer on the brain, the target age-group may not notice that they've just sacrificed their identity to Molson.

Kimberly Anderson, Brampton, Ont.

Missing from your piece on beer and flags: Saskatchewan is home to Molson's strongest market share in Canada. We're also home to a perfectly productive brewery



The Last Spills serve from Molson beer ad

that Molson is about to close. Worse, like an empire departing the colonies, Molson reportedly plans to dismantle the equipment and carry it away. Past experience shows that if you lose the equipment in the hands of the locals, they will begin brewing their own beer. Molson's excuse? They need to consolidate production to become internationally competitive. Good luck in the United States, Mr. Molson. Just add water.

T. W. Elliott, Regina

Amiel on Labour

I have no problems with Barbara Amiel defining the fallen leader of Britain's Tory party, but I find her characterization of Tony Blair and the Labour Party to be unjust ("The night was for the times," July 18). Her column distorts the notion that the Labour Party's first term in office was more than one million people lifted out of poverty, the introduction of the first-ever minimum wage, billions of pounds introduced into the health and education sys-

tem, democratic reforms in Wales and Scotland, peace in Northern Ireland, increased aid funding and an emphasis on taxing those who damage the environment. There is also a small matter of unconsciousness, as it was Blair who recommended her husband, Conrad Black, to the House of Lords.

Michael Cowie, Halifax

It's not surprising that Amiel would know little about the historical achievements of the Labour Party, but Blair is actually the third Labour prime minister to win back-to-back victories, not the first. Clement Attlee won in 1945 and 1950 and Harold Wilson won in 1964 and 1966, then earned consecutive victories again in the spring and fall of 1974.

Give Tough, Hamilton

End-of-life decisions

I could have been the physician described in "Molten fire, just fine" (Over to You, June 18). I certainly have lived just such an unsettling discussion with the patient and family many times in the past 20 years. It is both my personal and professional opinion that a person who is reaching the end of their natural days should be allowed to pass away as quietly, painlessly and with as much dignity as possible. Unfortunately, hospital policy throughout Canada demands that a resuscitation be attempted on all who die (regardless of cause), except when a formal decision has been made not to. That decision must be discussed with the patient and usually with family for family alone where the patient is not competent. This means discussing the full impact of the terminal illness, the procedure of resuscitation and the likelihood of futility of the resuscitation. It has been debated whether doctors should be able to write these orders without discussion where death is inevitable. However, opponents state that doctors are not always correct in their predictions and that patients should always be involved in decisions regarding their care. It is a sick and a hard place.

Dr. Geneva M. Glickstein, Associate Professor at Medicine, University of Alberta, Edmonton

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GIRLS JUST WANNA HAVE FUN

It's Friday night. The girls plank down. Luscious hair, bright, shiny, and ready with a cocktail. Their conversation is punctuated with words like "ry-rumsh," "re-sprained" and "jovial lullabians." They wrap during movies, recasting every last detail. And then, they sit on the TV.

With its fourth season premiering on Canada on June 29, *Sex and the City* has moved from cult favourite to cultural commentary. The half-hour show about four thirtysomething women grappling with men, fashion and New York City has become the mirror in which many single women across North America see themselves reflected. According to a Barrow poll, 37 per cent of women say

their personality most resembles that of Charlotte (Kristin Davis), the conservative and naive romantic with a pessimistic outlook on life. Thirty-five per cent associate with Carrie (Sarah Jessica Parker), the creative *suburbia* and somewhat jaded main character searching for true love. Samantha (Kim Cattrall), the driven professional and naturally sex-shake with a taste for one-night stands, grabs 13 per cent.

Only 15 per cent identify with structured, scrutable and slightly nerdy Miranda (Cynthia Nixon). An interesting statistic concerning Miranda is the character more likely to be sitting at home watching TV on a Friday night. As Carole would say: "Get a life."

Over and Under Achievers

Strike up the bland

Lessons in hot water? Tishman might get out of it. And from the more his good news for Alton, had for Canada Day morning.

➤ **Hot Lashburn:** Tishman might have the Olympic bid by joking about African "natives dancing around" as he is pulled in a pot. The real dancing is in Beijing.

➤ **Tishman Energy:** Makes noise about dumping its contentious Sudbury oil interests and moving into the North Sea and Malaysia.

➤ **Alfonso Gagliardi:** Public works minister had a sports and culture fund that spent heavily in his own riding—and the Prime Minister's.

➤ **The Consumer:** Stock markets and outsourcing may be weak, but determined shoppers keep the economy from tanking.

➤ **David Foster:** Producer of forgettable hits for Celine Dion and Whitney Houston releases CD reworking O Canada. O No.

➤ **Alana Medved:** Face-to-face chat with Madonna ends deal for the Material. Garth Marenco label to release Madonna's new album in the fall.



IT'S (ALMOST) OFFICIAL

Paul Martin will be a candidate for the Liberal leadership, right? Seems obvious, but Martin has been very quiet about announcing himself publicly. Why? He's happy to be finance minister. Sometimes, though, this game is all in the questioning, and last week Martin met a member of the form. Posing the finance minister at a session with staffers from Rogers Media Inc. reporter, former

Media's editor Robert Lewis, now Rogers' vice-president of content development, put it this way:

"If the Prime Minister announces, voluntarily, his retirement and there's a leadership contest, will you be a candidate?"

That didn't leave Martin with eggs on his face, which he as much as admitted.

"I, uh, you know, taking your question exactly as it was expressed,

if the Prime Minister were to announce that he had decided to step down—I was a candidate in 1990, and I would not be surprised if I was again."

So there you have it, Canada. Whether he's surprised or not, Martin is. How then? Just what other odds of winning for Prime Minister to step down.

Read the full interview with Paul Martin online: www.macleans.ca

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David Benoit, Canadian actor, has won a Best Actor award for his role in *Les Évadés*.



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MAKE IT YOUR OWN.

Perpetual Ideas

Applications for the Rolex Awards for Enterprise 2002 are now invited.

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How to apply.

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Final submission date July 31, 2001.



NO ENEMY BUT WINTER AND ROUGH WEATHER

Picasso: Macbeth plotting his revenge on a cliff top in St. John's, Nfld., just as the fog rolls in. On Prospero summing up the elements during a windstorm on a beach in Vancouver. Or Puck leaping between trees amidst the ruins of an old roadway just outside of Winnipeg.

While most Shakespeare festivals are held in city parks or amphitheatres, several theatre companies across the country are using nature as more than just a backdrop for the Bard. "The use of the play isn't just the background," says Anne MacPherson, artistic chairman of Winnipeg's Shakespeare in the Ruins, an annual production

that sets plays among the remains of a burned-down Trappist monastery. "The location becomes a major participant of the play." When a scene calls for a bonfire, for example, the Winnipeg troupe makes use of the fires running around the site.

Audiences at Shakespeare by the Sea in St. John's can take in Macbeth on a rocky ledge overlooking the Atlantic, or a Second World War version of Julius Caesar held in the breakers at Cape Spear. A torrential storm just off Vancouver Park in Vancouver last year created the perfect backdrop for Bard on the Beach's production of *The Tempest* as the scores and audience remained under cover in open-sided tents. "We try to use the outdoors to inspire the works," says Jennifer Deon, artistic director of Shakespeare by the Sea. "Craft a great art designer."

OVER THE SHOULDER

Black Museum, president and CEO of the Alton Hassan Institute whose role also is to accelerate the discovery of a cure for spinal cord injury.

"I am in a retrospective mood these days and am enjoying America's CD history. Greatest Hits. America was at the top of the charts in the '70s when I was in high school and dealing with my disability. I thought my life was over and had great difficulty seeing anything positive in the future.

Now, I reflect on how much things have changed for me over the past 28 years. I have purpose in my life and am incredibly lucky to be able to share it with *Rescue* and our three daughters. I would never trade my life for the life of my legs."



Daniel Igali, Olympic para medal-winning wrestler and criminology student at Simon Fraser University



In January, D.C. "I am listening to *Papa Anthology*—Koolhaas Army. Arrangement: I like the nature of the saxophone, trumpet and the African

musical drums. His business style of music also appeals to me. I like musicians who are original. Unique and peculiar. I admire the warrior because he stood up to the military dictators at a time others were forced to flee Nigeria."

Carrie Taylor, former journalist and chairwoman of the Vancouver Board of Trade



"I am listening to *Andrea Bocelli*. I know, I know—unimaginative. However, I would say it is romantic, especially since I just returned from Italy where I sat out at night under the stars of Florence at the Caffè Concordia listening to his music. There is more to life than politics and policy."

"EVERY WOMAN LOVES A TRIP TO THE SPA."

"BUT SOME OF US PREFER THE 'TRIP' PART TO THE 'SPA' PART."

"THIS IS MY CAR"



Eclairs and bagels and bears, oh my

Shirley Broadbent's baking is so desirable it's driving her customers wild. Well, one customer anyway: Floyd and her husband, Larry, have had to ban their bakery into a fortress against their most demanding customer—a 400-lb. black bear with a headlock on doughnuts.

The Broadbents have installed solid steel doors to deter the bear that has battered their bakery at Skookum Bay, B.C.—225 km northwest of Toronto—three times in the

past year. The most recent attempt happened just after Mother's Day, when the bear slipped through the old wooden doors. "We lived with the bears for years and we've gotten along just fine," says Shirley. "It's just when they come through my doors that I get a little perturbed."

And considering that they live 150 m away from the bakery with their two children, the Broadbents have been forced to take active action against the marauding



Broadbent's Bakery

bear. They went out on a trap to try and catch him. The last thing they want to see the bear? Doughnuts, of course.

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Over to You • B. Duncan McKinlay

Blessed with an affliction

Earlier this year, I attended a surprise 40th birthday party for my good buddy Mike. The massive room resonated with friends and family. We showered him with affection and expressed our congratulations—Mike plans to retire from his position as CEO of a major trade-printing business at the ripe old age of 42. At one point during the festivities, one well-wisher expressed her fervent hope that the future would bring a cure for Mike and me. Her comments were greeted at us both because Mike—the one who has garnered such great success in work, friendship, family and volunteerism—like me, has Tourette Syndrome. We also share some conditions that typically co-occur with TS—things like persistent unwanted thoughts, impulsivity and difficulty sustaining attention.

As I absorbed this leadenhearted wish on our behalf, I thought about Mike. My friend who has graciously obsessive-compulsiveness into perfectionism in his work. My friend who has harnessed his hyperactive energy, investing it in the long, hard hours necessary for his varied professional and personal commitments. My friend who has turned distractibility into a formidable ability to juggle numerous tasks. My friend who, no matter how many people call for his attention, makes each feel like (like in the most important person in the world).

Then I thought about my many other friends with TS—a nationally decorated poet/worker, a published writer, a retired outfielder for the Philadelphia Phillies and authors of law, medicine and business administration. Finally, I thought about the numerous young people with TS whom I've worked with as a budding psychologist. Each possessed at least one tremendous talent—creativity in art, quick wit, a discerning eye—that is as indicative of this neurology's "amplification of self" (or lack of neural brakes) as the more accepted symptoms of TS, which are recurring neuroses and tics. All of this made me wonder: how exactly is it that we need to be cured?

I can gild that I have TS. It is a ridiculous statement to make! Perhaps by my very definition of TS. Not by mine. I am not out of touch with how bad symptoms and actions can be. As I type this, I endure excruciating pain that for weeks has hampered me day to night to go home fairly every. It has necessitated one off-the-wall treatment; it has ripped further bills. And it is a poignant reminder of my doctor's warnings of early arthritis should I not proactively treat this body that I wear out at a dangerously faster pace than nature intended. No, I

do not trivialize, ignore or deny the negatives of TS. I do not need to in order to still value and live in the positives of TS.

Am I debating myself in believing that there are things to be gained from TS? Should my blotting be damned as that of a man desperately trying to rationalize his permanent affliction with an aberration? Again no. To believe this is to do both those with TS and those without a disservice. To fully understand and embrace my TS, I must recognize it as, like any other quality offering me both the good and the bad. It is not simply made-up of those elements that have been packaged to and labeled "disorder." In fact, the neurological loss of inhibition that defines TS and its associated conditions only becomes "good" or "bad" once we make those distinctions ourselves. And what we decide changes over time and situation.

For example, a revving attention span was a very good thing when human lives were in hastes and perches. It remains a very good thing when you are employed in a job with simultaneous demands. However, a revving attention span becomes a very bad thing when you are expected to sit in a classroom for an hour a day. Some neurological, but in one environment we want a strategy to amplify it, and in another we want a medication to reduce it. Psychiatric manuals in Western culture carefully catalogue and delineate only the things that are "wrong" in a person. However, the Somali of the Zulu culture in Africa consider TS to be one of their seven sacred gifts (ancestors' blessings of the gods). "Victims" of TS customarily became chiefs, kings or leaders, and were recognized more for the gift of disinhibition (laughter and creative vision) than for their other perceptions (tics and rituals).

So is distractibility good or bad? It depends. Are the Zulus right in their perspective, or is North America? I believe neither are. Both are simply accurate. Many disorders have the potential to be either powerful allies or crippling nemesis. Only when I realized this did I truly begin to grasp the enormity of what I owned over how I would live my life and how I would live my disorder.

B. Duncan McKinlay of Windsor, Ont., wrote us via Web at dmckinlay@shaw.ca.

In the May 2004 issue of *Blackbird*, Donald Green Doherty of Reynolds, R.C., writes that he has written about "the alien sensation" of people's anger and anger. Doherty, 63, died suddenly of a heart attack last week.

Overture

PASSAGES

Died: For 13 years, Carroll O'Connor played Archie Bunker, a blue-collar New York City worker, on the popular television comedies *All in the Family* and *Archie Bunker's Place*. On the original show, which began in 1971, O'Connor's character spent most of his time spouting off against minorities, liberals and hippies.



To the delight of a huge following, The comedy was widely credited with introducing race and politics to the small screen. O'Connor, a five-time Emmy Award winner, last played a lead role on the TV police drama *Night of the Eagle*. He died at 76 of a heart attack in the Breeman Medical Center in Culver City, Calif.

Died: Hushed-chord compositions, rhythmic guitar work and gravelly voice made John Lee Hooker a musical icon and inspiration for hundreds of musicians worldwide. The legendary blues guitarist, who recorded over 200 albums, is most famous for *Bogus Blues*, his first hit, and *I'm on the Loose*. Born in the Mississippi Delta, Hooker was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1991 for a career that spanned six decades. He died in his San Francisco home of natural causes. He was 83.

Appealed: Grace Loebe and her two sons are appealing the May 22 Ontario Superior Court decision to dismiss their \$4-million lawsuit against Toronto mayor Mel Lastman. Last November, the mayor admitted having a 14-year affair with Loebe but has never acknowledged the claim made by her sons, Kim, 42, and Todd, 39, that Lastman is their father.

Battling: For 20 years, Baltimore Orioles infielder Cal Ripken Jr. proved to be not only the most loyal but the most durable man in the major leagues. The two-time Most Valuable Player in the American League played in 2,632 consecutive games between 1982 and 1998, shatter-

ing Lou Gehrig's iron Man streak of 2,130. But after nearly two decades—all with the Orioles—Ripken announced he will hang up his cleat at the end of this season. Ripken, who won his only World Series ring in 1983, set a fielding percentage record of .996 in 1990 when he committed just three errors during the entire 161-game season. The 40-year-old native of Ruston, Md., is retiring to spend more time with his wife and two children.

Died: After serving as a fighter pilot in the Second World War, Frederick Russell founded the Air Cadet Movement and became one of Newfoundland's most successful businessmen. Over the years, Russell headed up a number of companies, including Tom Nom Motors Ltd., before serving as Newfoundland's lieutenant-governor between 1991 and 1997. Russell, 77, died in St. John's of cancer.

Released: Don Matthews, who has won the most games of any Canadian Football League head coach, relinquished his post with the Edmonton Eskimos over health concerns. The 62-year-old Matthews, who won 173 games with five teams—and four Grey Cups—during his 16-year coaching career, began to find day-to-day operations with the team difficult due to a thyroid problem.

Died: Jean-Marie Sarrail was a staunch defender of bilingualism during his four terms as a Conservative MLA in the New Brunswick cabinet. Appointed to the Senate by former Conservative prime minister Brian Mulroney in 1985, Sarrail, 69, was found dead, apparently of a heart attack, in his Ottawa apartment.

Died: An unwavering passion for molecules led Donald Green to the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1987. His award-winning research was centered around making molecules mimic the actions of enzymes in cells. Green, 82, spent more than five decades teaching and doing research at UCLA. Taking advantage of the hot California sun, he became an avid surfer and often entertained undergrads by playing his guitar and singing. He died of cancer in his Palm Desert, Calif., home.

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FALLEN COMRADES

The skeletons were found neatly lined up in a shallow grave, their arms linked in homage to the comradeside that once united them in

battle. Archaeologists discovered the remains of the 30 British soldiers while excavating Roman ruins near Arns, France, where thousands of soldiers died during the First World War. The soldiers, who will be entombed in a nearby

military graveyard, are unlikely to be identified by name. But three bore uniform shoulder patches with the insignia of the 30th Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, which was based in eastern England.

HEALTH CARE IN CRISIS

In two moves against the government in British Columbia and Nova Scotia. On the West Coast, Premier Gordon Campbell's Liberals ordered B.C. nurses, who are without a contract, to end their ban on working overtime—a provision twice to back their demand for up to a 45-per-cent pay increase over three years. The measure was part of a legislated 60-day cooling-off period, which also applies to health-care professionals such as physiotherapists and technicians who have held escalating walkouts. In Nova Scotia, nurses and other health-care workers are hounding the Tory government over legislation that would end their right to strike. Nurses, who are demanding wage increases of up to 25 per cent over three years, could walk off the job 14 days after the filing of a pending conciliation report, some others will be on a strike position by June 27.

Snowbirds grounded

The immediate future of the Snowbirds, Canada's fastest

serial daredevil, was in doubt following a midair collision that saw one of the squadron's red-and-white CF-114 T-114s crash into Lake Erie. The pilot of the downed jet, Maj. Robert Paichrad, 38, and his passenger ejected and were rescued in the icy waters with minor injuries, while the second jet landed safely in London, Ont. The planes were taking part in a media demonstration prior to an air show Officials have grounded the team until a full investigation is completed.

The intern mystery

Police in Washington continued to investigate the disappearance of 24-year-old Federal Bureau of Prisons intern Chandra Levy. Last week, they asked to meet with Congressman Gary Condit—who has called the missing woman a "good friend"—for a second time. Police say the 53-year-old California Democrat is not a suspect, but they would like to know more about his relationship with Levy, who was last seen on April 30. Condit, who is married, has strongly denied any romantic involvement with Levy. The parents of the

missing woman, who say she was having an affair with the congressman, appealed to the public in a television broadcast to help find their daughter.

Neutrinos transformed

Physicists from Canada, the United States and England told a conference in Victoria that they can produce particles called neutrinos transform

themselves into other forms of neutrinos on their way to Earth. Their conclusion, based on data gleaned from the \$75-million Neutrino Observatory in Sudbury, Ont., and coupled with findings at a Japanese observatory, is expected to force scientists to rethink how the universe behaves at its most microscopic level.

PORN AND THE COMMODORE

His name speaks volumes about the image-conscious Canadian Forces. Commodore Eric Lefke was temporarily relieved of command of the navy's Pacific fleet when he admitted to surfing a number of pornographic Web sites on a government-issued laptop computer, but while off duty, and using his own Internet account in his private quarters. Lefke denied his activities when he learned he might have to face judgment of a subcommittee who was charged with misuse of military equipment—also for viewing porn sites. Critics immediately came to the commodore's defence, saying he showed integrity and leadership by being honest. Others, meanwhile,



Commodore Lefke was the victim of political correctness in a military that has been hit by numerous sex-related scandals in recent years.

ROBERT DE NIRO EDWARD NORTON



ANGELA BASSETT AND MARLON BRANDO

THE SCORE

THERE ARE NO PARTNERS IN CRIME

7.13.01

An end to peace?

The worst sectarian violence in years erupted in Belfast when Catholics and Protestants took to the streets armed with petrol bombs, bombs and axes. The clashes, which left dozens of police officers injured, came in the wake of a new round of talks in London, aimed at breaking the deadlock over the 1998 Good Friday peace agreement. Under the accord, the senior Irish Republican Army must turn over its weapons, but it has refused to fully comply.

Horror in Houston

A woman apparently suffering from postpartum depression was charged with murder in the drowning deaths of her five children, aged six months to seven years. In a taped interview with police, Andrea Yates, 36, described in "nurse-like fashion" how she methodically drowned the children in a bathtub, then laid them on a bed and covered their bodies with a sheet. Yates's husband, a NASA



computer specialist, told police his wife had been taking medication for depression since the birth of her fourth child two years earlier.

Disarming the rebels

The Bush administration has agreed to support a NATO plan to send peacekeepers into Macedonia to help disarm an estimated 1,200 ethnic Albanian enforcers fighting for independence. *Albanians made up about one-third of Macedonia's two million people. A tentative ceasefire collapsed last*

week, and NATO officials fear the violence could spill over into neighbouring Kosovo.

Talisman shifts

After standing fast for months in support of his company's controversial oil operation in Sudan, Talisman Energy Inc. chief executive Jim Buckee said he might sell the \$1-billion-plus holding after all. The U.S. House of Representatives recently approved a bill threatening capital-market sanctions on foreign oil companies operating in Sudan,

whose government is a target of human-rights activists. Buckee said the company would not afford to be cut off from U.S. capital markets.

Toddler killers freed

Two British teenagers who kidnapped and brutally murdered two-year-old James Bulger when they were 10 have been granted parole after eight years in prison. Bulger's family condemned the decision, which also provides the two Liverpool killers with new identities.

'My Nazi beliefs'

A 16-year-old self-styled Nazi was found guilty in the brutal kidnapping death of Aylin Ouzo-Garcia, a classroom and immigrant from Cuba. With the aid of a accomplice, the youth, who cannot be named under the Young Offenders Act, lured the girl to a gravel pit just outside of Lachar, Que., 35 km northwest of Montreal. There, he beat her to death with a baseball bat. "I did it because of my race. Nazi beliefs and because she bothered me all the time," the boy told police.

MAYOR MEL GETS BOILED

Mighty Mel strikes again. Preparing to go to Africa to lobby for his city's bid to host the 2020 Summer Olympics, Toronto's tough-tongued mayor made several ill-considered remarks to a Toronto Star weekend reporter in downtown as June 5. Last week, Lastman's statements became public, and may, according to some letters, have done serious damage to Toronto's chances of hosting the Games. "What the hell do I want to go to a place like Mandeville?" Lastman said. "Bitches just want the hell out of me. I'm sort of scared about going there, but the wife is really nervous. I just use myself in a lot of boiling wa-



A fear of burning waters

ter with all these natives standing around me."

African voters were seen as essential to Toronto's chances, and organizers tried to control the message. "What a terrible, terrible thing to say," lamented former Olympian Bruce Kidd, a member of the Toronto committee, which reports that boozers for Pepsi and Beijing, the other contenders, were quietly but carefully rubbing their hands. Last week, meanwhile, held a bizarre news conference in Toronto to apologize for his remarks. As reporters peppered him with questions, the mayor's cover was almost over. "I'm truly sorry that I made those remarks." For the moment, at least, there was no more off-the-cuff improvisation.

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Peter C. Newman

The Rock revolution

"I used to think it was health care that bound this country together, but you know what, it's Tim Horner. Whenever I go, and I'm on the road all the time, that's the one place you'll find Canadians gathering. I have my bagel and get into conversations, people tell me what's going on. A lot of them aren't very happy with me, but their civility and courtesy is remarkable."

That's Health Minister Allan Rock, the most interesting of the half-dozen Liberal leadership candidates currently crisscrossing the country, signing up delegate support for their run to become Jean Chrétien's successor.

While Paul Martin is the obvious candidate to lead, Chrétien has spent nearly four decades building up his following among party faithful. The fight to succeed him will largely swing on which candidate inherits that loyal cadre of political operatives. Even if Chrétien himself might prefer Brian Tobin, many of the Liberal party's most influential members favour Rock. He has emerged as the candidate of the new wave of policy wonks who are determined to modernize the party and the country. According to one theory, Chrétien is encouraging Sheila Copps and John Manley to run, as well as Rock and Tobin, to drive as many votes as possible away from Martin on the first ballot. "If we have a field of five folks and can hold Paul down to one-third in that crucial first ballot, let's done like dinner," explains one Rock strategist.

Perhaps Rock's most astute move has been to sign up Warren Kinsella, a partner in the Toronto-based law firm, McKinnell Rock. Impassively acknowledged across the country, Kinsella has been consistently ranked as a successor of Liberal leaders, including Chrétien, during one useful advice as grassroots issues. "I am struck by Allan Rock's intellectual acumen and his passion for public service," Kinsella told me. "I see Allan as the ideal agent of the Liberal party's future generational shift and ideas agenda."

The pivotal issue that separates the Martin wing from the Chrétien followers is how to deal with Quebec separatism. The former group believes that the future of Canada depends on maintaining support of the province's soft nationalism; the latter group, led by Rock, is convinced that only a tough stance will keep Confederation intact.

"I came of age with Trudeau," the 55-year-old Rock told me during a recent flash visit to Vancouver. "He made me believe that politics is capable of actually producing something worthwhile. Here was a young, brilliant, worldly man who could have done anything else he wanted with his inherent money and natural skills, and instead put himself in the ac-

tion of his country." Like Trudeau, Rock started a family later in life, getting married when he was 35. By 1993, he had an eight-year-old, twin six-year-olds and a 19-year-old from his wife's first marriage. "I was literally worried about what kind of country they would have when they grew up," Rock recalls, "and decided to enter, almost as if I were going to war."

He went into battle that year and won a suburban Toronto seat. Soon after, Chrétien named him justice minister in his first government. Now, nearly a decade later, Rock has lost his seat and will run hard when there is a vacancy at the top.

"We're watching our standard of living decline and not achieving what we should be in so many ways, whether it's the de-institutionalization of the way we run ourselves, renewing our basic institutions or keeping up the high standards of our universities, which are deteriorating in front of our eyes. I've always regarded this as a country that should have standards of excellence in everything we do, not be satisfied with coming in second or third. A leader has to be more than a good politician, he must have a sense of where we're going, then mobilize the nation to get there."

Rock isn't known for it, but he does have a sense of humor. When I asked him whether he was born in Canada, he shot back: "Yeah. In Ottawa. Does that count?" He can also be tough. When I criticized the low quality of most ministerial speeches, he agreed. "The things produced by the bureaucratic machine are awful drivel."

The great irony check in Rock's life was his optimism for private cancer centers this year. "There's nothing like having a diagnosis of cancer to make you come to terms with yourself," he says. "I concluded that at this particular moment there's nothing else I'd rather do than return to federal politics, because there are so much enormous possibilities in front of me."

Perhaps Rock's greatest character asset is his remarkable record as a long-distance runner—every morning, early, along Ottawa's streets and the Rideau Canal, even in freezing temperatures. "His experience, like mine, is that running allows you to go inside yourself," says Dr. Jim Paupar, a fellow marathoner who supervised Rock's successful prostate recovery. "Alan was wheeled into the operating room on Tuesday morning and walked out on Friday morning, never having complained once about the pain. He has been able to transcend the torment caused by moving endocrine diseases into a capacity to deflect the pain of constantly being consumed about our founding health-care system. Consistent running creates strong internal control and gets at core psychic capacity. He has both."

Just to walk, the Liberal leadership marathon is just starting.

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Fig. 2: Good ideas need good people

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BRAIN GAIN

CANADA'S BRAIN GAIN

By J. I. GRANATSTEIN AND
H. GRAHAM RAWLINSON

"ARE WE LOSING OUR MINDS?"

For Canadians, just asking that question provokes anxiety: the way some have answered it is downright frightening. The very idea that our brightest men and women may be leaving the country and not coming back is enough to make every other pressing public-policy issue fade into the background. After all, if the most talented Canadians are leaving, where will we find creative thinkers to fix our tired and troubled public institutions? What printer or actor or poet will inspire us and tell our stories to the world? Where will we find the charismatic personalities to lead our grandchildren's generation? Without our very best scientists and doctors, where will Canada be?

With the stakes so high, it's no wonder that the "brain drain" is now frequently the subject of seminars, media forums, fierce academic controversy and, inevitably, sharp political debate. But the stories of people across our borders



does not flow in a single direction. The chosen born of talented and creative minds leaving Canada behind has been replaced by a persistent pattern of people from abroad choosing to live and work in Canada.

The reasons why Canadians have left and never come back have been amply probed and analyzed. The 1969 Free Trade Agreement with the United States and the North American Free Trade Agreement five years later opened up our borders, integrated the continent and sped the flow to the north, according to some measurements. Yet Canadians have headed to the United States and abroad in large numbers as long as statistics have been kept.

Solutions to the "problem" are loudly trumpeted. One popular remedy is raising personal income taxes to make them more in line with those in the

U.S., might have decided to live somewhere else, but instead chose to make Canada their home. The very best of these—the most skilled, the most creative, the most brilliant—dominate those, notwithstanding the talented Canadians we have lost, we have also benefited enormously. This is Canada's "brain gain."

With the help of Maclean's readers, we set out to compile a representative sampling of those who have added so much to our society. We sought to tell the stories of some of the best "brains" who made Canada a better place to be.

The obvious place to start was with the some 15 million immigrants in the past century and a half. Clearly, this nation from its very inception has been created by successive waves of people seeking a better life. In the 17th century, French farmers and soldiers made their homes in New France. Then

in the 1780s, Loyalist refugees fled from the American Revolution, and some four decades later, the first wave of Irish began to arrive, supplying much of the labour that built

The nation's story is one of people coming, leaving and returning

United States. Perhaps, the argument goes, the most talented Canadians simply can be lured into remaining. Other sweeping proposals for economic and social policy reforms, such as more research dollars for sciences, have been recommended to curb Canada's "brain drain problems," but none will be afforded here.

Instead, our aim is to redress some historical context to the current debate. Because the simple fact is that today, as in every period of its history, Canada's story is one of people coming, leaving and returning. More than any other country in the world, Canada consists of individuals who, for their own rea-

what was to become Canada. Also throughout the 19th century came French farmers who saw a land of opportunity in the fertile soil of Ontario and the West.

In the past two centuries, those escaping hardship worldwide—from the starving survivors of the Irish potato blight in the 1840s to the ethnic Albanians of Kosovo in the 1990s—have flocked to our shores. More recently, refugees have sought places in Africa and Asia have literally risked everything to come to a country where they and their children can look forward to a future. Today, Canada opens its doors to 250,000 immigrants each year, more in proportionate terms than any other nation.

In their own way, all these immi-

Immigrants in 1910, arriving on the Empress of Ireland

grants have added much to Canada. But who among them was especially talented, especially brilliant?

Medwell readers flooded us with suggestions, both for the famous and infamous, known and unknown. Calgary reader Eli Jink, a native of Austria, made a good case for non-porn magazine Frank Stronach, "Magna founder, an Austrian communist and someone who started with nothing." From Richmond Hill, Ont., Bruce and Kathleen Harding nominated community-minded vascular surgeon Dr. Radhendra Doobay, a Canadian by way of Guyana who founded Ontario's first Hindu temple in 1983. Rai Truong of Whitehorse wanted us to consider her Danish-born stepmother, Ann Truong, a Surrey, B.C., cancer survivor who has been a vocal advocate for other cancer patients.

Worthy nominations all, but apparently none of them made our too-short, but representative, list. We had to find room for Jane Jacobs, who moved from the United States to a leafy Toronto neighborhood and, in several path-breaking books, changed the way the world thinks about cities. We wanted to include American-born Charlie Riddle, who almost single-handedly made Montreal the jazz mecca it is today. Pioneering B.C. politician Ujjal Dosanjh, who hails from a small Indian village, and Newfoundland native Myles Bennett from England also belonged. But as we quickly realized, no list could possibly contain all the immigrants who had made an exceptional contribution to Canadian life.

For the complete brain gain story, we also had to include those too often forgotten native-born Canadians who left to



Our shores are the destination of choice for thousands of refugees each year.

who now runs the prestigious Baffin Television Festival. Born in Winnipeg, Pons left Canada as a boy and returned at age 25. We had to include Nova Scotian J. A. D. McCurdy, dye-writhing pioneer who gave up a chance at U.S. fame and fortune to come home to Canada. We also found a place for Madeline King, who, a soldier's wife, worked at the United States and around over accepting permanent positions there, before coming home to become our greatest prime minister. And we could not exclude Robert Birnbaum, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor, researcher and administrator who returned to Toronto to lead his home-town university.

In the end, our notable immigrants and returnees list grew from 20 to 30, and then 50, before we finally called it a stop. But despite the necessity of leaving dozens of worthy people out of the pages that follow, those who remain reveal much about the brain gain in Canada.

First, the remarkable variety of talents who have come here proves that brains come in all shapes and sizes. Haro Selig is a gifted medical researcher with an insatiable ability to look at old problems in new ways. Others, like broadcaster Joe Schleninger, have the gift to explain a complex world to us. Still others, like Olympic wrestler Daniel Lital, have the ability and sheer force of personality to succeed against formidable odds.

Another lesson is that, for all the great forces that shape history, the decisions to come or return to Canada are profoundly personal, and often difficult. Certainly, abortion rights crusader Henry Morgenthau's world was ripped apart by the Holocaust, but ultimately, he rebuilt his life in Canada. Supreme Court Justice Frank Iacobucci left for opportunity, but came back because he thought Toronto a good place to raise a family. Gori Gen, Adrienne Clarkson came to her parents' arms when they fled Hong Kong in 1962.

Today, Canadians and their leaders face as acute challenge. They must consider what sort of society is likely to attract the immigrants and retain the citizens we want and need. At the same time, despite righteous arguments on both sides—too often made for politically partisan purposes—the brain drain crisis today, just as it always has. But without the simultaneous and ever-present "brain gain," Canada as we know it simply would not exist.

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Is Canada experiencing a brain drain or brain gain? www.braingain.ca



MORE THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY, CANADA CONSISTS OF PEOPLE WHO CHOSE TO MAKE IT THEIR HOME

study or seek opportunity abroad, but later decided to return. As much as immigrants, these returning Canadians also chose Canada, and they, too, have made immeasurable contributions to our country.

Leaving has always been part of Canadian life. Unhappy, dissatisfied or simply restless, Canadians have long had an outlet—a nearby nation that offered great opportunities and was ready to easily absorb those who wanted to leave. From the mid-1800s to 1930, nearly one million Québécois moved to New England for steady jobs in railroad factories. In the same years, recreation-seekers and land-hungry Christians moved to the American West in search of a better life for their children. And great international crises, like New York and Los Angeles, not to forget Paris and London, have always attracted Canadians who sought a bigger stage on which to showcase their talents. But many have returned and, in this category of Canada's brain gain, *Medwell* readers also had their say.

Jeanne Fries of Carmeuse, Alta., convinced us to find room for her husband, Phil, a successful independent television producer



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An Immigrant's PROGRESS

Adrienne Clarkson, whose family fled Hong Kong in 1942, moved from the margins of Canada's social fabric to its centre. The key, she says, is optimism

By ADRIENNE CLARKSON, Governor General of Canada

An immigrant is an optimist. We were refugees. My family and I arrived with nothing—one suitcase apiece. However, that's only "nothing" in material terms. If you come as a family—as we did—it is possible to be even more optimistic. Together, you create your own world and your relationship to the world outside you, which in our case is the larger world of Canada.

My father and another left Hong Kong for Canada in 1942, fleeing the Japanese occupation. My brother was 7 and I was 3. There was a sense for us that this kind of voyage was not unusual, because my mother's family had lived for a while in what was then Dutch Guyana (now Suriname) and my father's father had immigrated to Australia. One of the advantages that we had as immigrants to Canada was that we spoke English. Coming from Hong Kong, we simply exchanged one blotch of pink on the map for another blotch of pink. What was British, what was colonial, was familiar to us. And as Anglicans for several generations, we had the parish as another community for us besides home and school.

Being an immigrant has many advantages besides optimism. For one thing, if you immigrate to Canada, you find that you have more space than you know what to do with. This was an enormous advantage to our family, and we quickly seized

upon it after settling in Ottawa, building a cottage nearby in Quebec as soon as we had any savings and spending summers fishing, boating and living in the wilderness. We were able to do all of that while still eating Chinese food every night (and Canadian food for breakfast and lunch, particularly the baked pork leg).

From another point of view, you could say that it is very advantageous to come from outside the centre of your society and get to the centre in your lifetime. This movement from the "marginal" to the centre gives you a different point of view, a different appreciation of the levels of your society and its complexities. It gives you a drive, an impetus and a spur to creativity. The outsider observes with great care and tries to figure out what is really going on. Nothing is taken for granted. Perhaps this is the greatest strength that being an immigrant brings—the ability to stand outside your new society while making yourself a part of it.

Outside the influence of my family, the public schools and universities I attended had the single most important impact on my early life. My father got a job in the federal civil service, and although we were never poor, my parents could never have afforded to send me to



In her mother's lap, in 1941 (top); 'We have always assumed that immigrants would become citizens'

schools that would have had to be paid for. And my mother frequently reminded us of how lucky we were to be in Canada and able to go to school when education was so expensive in Hong Kong.

I was acutely aware of the benefits of being a part of an educational system to which 99 per cent of the population belonged. I went to some schools that were bet-

ter than others. Nevertheless, in a small city like Ottawa in the 1940s and 1950s, there was a very democratic mix in every school that I attended. There were kids from very poor backgrounds and there were kids who had more than one outfit to wear to school. But there was a sense that we all belonged in that classroom, learning the same things, having the same opportunities.

A public education system is vital to a successful immigrant society. By gathering everyone together in the same school system, it gives them the feeling that all members of society, including the newly arrived, have the same fair start. There is more to school than just learning the curriculum or the availability of enriched or special-needs programs. What it provides is a basic structure of education that not only teaches us to read, write and do arithmetic, but also teaches us how to relate to people throughout our society.

I am reminded of a photograph from the beginning of the last century showing a group of Scandinavian immigrants in a small Ontario town huddled around a blackboard. On it is written:

Duties of the citizen.

1. Understand our government.
2. Take an active part in politics.
3. Assist all good causes.
4. Lessen intemperance.
5. Work for others.

Perhaps this chalked message is more history than actively pursued by the individuals in the photo. But the underlying intent is absolutely clear. It was expected that the immigrant, along with everyone else, would join in the social process, which was democratic, co-operative and directed towards others. Maybe these intentions would take some time before they were realized in the form of an inclusive citizenry. Nevertheless, such traditions are our collective goal, and we should never lose sight of it.

For what we in Canada have really said is that we want our immigrants to become citizens. This is not true in countries where immigration simply means the importation of foreign workers with few rights or citizenship possibilities. We have always assumed that anyone who immigrated here would become a citizen, and, expected to become a citizen. Our public education system continues to be the most important means we have to bring about such inclusion in our society. Once it is a country that asks newly arrived people to take responsibilities almost immediately, it is this call to engagement that sets Canada apart. ■



50 WHO CHOSE CANADA

IMMIGRANTS AND CANADIANS WHO LEFT AND RETURNED
HAVE MADE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATION'S GROWTH

Margaret Laurence (1926-1987)

Margaret Laurence spent much of her adult life abroad before returning to resume her place in the Canadian literary pantheon. Born in Neepawa, Man., she worked as a journalist, and then followed her husband, an engineer, to Europe and Africa. In British Columbia, Laurence penned her first novel, *The Stone Angel*. The family moved to Vancouver in 1957, but her marriage dissolved, and five years



later, she took her two children to England, where she began the *Mansueto* series. The novels, based on life in her home town, especially *The Stone Angel*, won her international acclaim. Laurence moved back to Canada in 1973, settling in Lenexfield, Ont., where she completed the series with *The Diviners*. The winner of two Governor General's Awards, she tapped into an early feminist spirit born, in part, of her own struggles in a male literary world. "If only one could be one thing or another," she wrote a friend, "either mother or woman, either woman or writer, but God damn, to be split in so many ways is just not fair!"

Mackenzie King (1874-1950)

Economic and career opportunities enticed hard-Mackenzie King south, but each time he returned to serve his country. Following graduate studies in economics at Harvard University, the prestigious school offered King a teaching position in 1904. He almost accepted, but the chance to edit the *Labour Gazette*, a magazine that became the foundation of the new labour department, led him to turn his back for the first time on the Great Plains.

Later that year, King became the deputy minister of labour and earned a reputation as



a progressive, seeking reforms across the country. He later served one term in Parliament, but with the Liberal defeat in 1911, King again looked southward for opportunities.

This time, the catalyst was industrialist John D. Rockefeller Jr., who hired King in 1915 to promote company unions in his Colorado mines. Ultimately, King pleased Rockefeller more than the miners.

Four years later, King turned his back on his lucrative U.S. consulting career to return home to run for Parliament. He lost, but took over the Liberal leadership upon W.W. Laidlaw's death in 1919 and went on to become Canada's longest-serving prime minister.

Ujjal Dosanjh (1947-)

Canada was a land of opportunity for the Indian-born Ujjal Dosanjh when he arrived in Vancouver from England in 1964. Determined to make the most of his new life, Dosanjh worked in a local lumber mill during the day and studied political science at night. Eventually, he earned a law degree accompanied by a fervent commitment to social change. In 1991, he was elected to the provincial legislature as a New Democrat, and in February 2000, after the resignation of Glen Clark, won a leadership convention to become Canada's first South Asian premier. Although voters decisively defeated him and his government in May, Dosanjh's personal reputation remains unscathed. Said *Macleod* reader Barry Anderson of Langley, B.C., who nominated him earlier for the brain gain issue: "Whether or not he is re-elected, his is a remarkable life."



Yousuf Karsh & Malak Karsh

(1906-)

(1913-)



Refugees from the brutal 1915 Turkish genocide against ethnic Armenians, Yousuf and Malak Karsh eventually turned to Canada, where their uncle owned a portrait studio in Sherbrooke, Que., and inspired the brothers to follow in his footsteps.

Warring to shed the "tint of extraordinary people" in black and white, Yousuf moved to Ottawa, believing it would be a crusade for important people. His big break came in 1941 when prime minister Mackenzie King arranged a sitting for Winston Churchill. The resulting portrait of the glowing British prime minister portrayed both the strength and defiance of wartime Britain and, as *Karsh* wrote, "changed my life." For the next half-century, he was the photographer of choice among the rich and famous.

Malak began as his older brother's assistant, but almost immediately his interest turned from portraits to the outdoors, and he became one of the most important recorders of Canada's natural beauty.



Shirley Douglas

(1934-)

As parent of Saskatchewan's first premier, Tommy Douglas, Shirley Douglas laid the groundwork for public life and health care throughout Canada. Today, his credit: Shirley Douglas, equal parts activist and spokeswoman, is leading the battle to preserve his medical legacy.

In 1967, while her father led the national NDP, Shirley moved from Britain, where she had trained as an actor, to Hollywood. There, her three husbands, three sons, and two daughters, pursued diverse careers, but the young mother of three found the political stage as enticing as the theatrical one. "It was a transition period," she says now. Heavily involved in the campaign against the Vietnam War and working with the radical Black Panthers to raise money for their newspaper program, she was arrested as a suspected weapons smuggler. A decade later, Douglas returned to Canada as an actor-dissident, with a family to raise.

For the past 25 years, she has never stopped performing, appearing as politicians across Canada and on national TV and radio. But she has also never stopped working for political causes dear to her—and her family. Most recently, Douglas has taken on the mantle of spokesperson for the Canadian Health Coalition, attacking those politicians who want to chip away at Medicare and her father's other reform programs. When then Reform party leader Preston Manning suggested in 1997 that Tommy Douglas would have approved of many Reform policies, she retorted: "I know Tommy Douglas. He was my father. And Preston Manning, yeah, he's Tommy Douglas."



Photo: Mike Lee

Adrienne Clarkson (1938-)

TV personality, diplomat, writer and now streetside attention—and sometimes controversy.

Clarkson was born in Hong Kong, to Chinese parents—her father fought in defence of the Crown colony before it fell to the Japanese in 1943. The family escaped to Canada the next year, settling in Ottawa. Later, Clarkson studied literature at the University of Toronto and French at the Sorbonne in Paris before embarking on a journalism career. By 1965, she had become a fixture on the CBC whose she stayed for 17 years until becoming Ontario film agent-general in France.

Two years ago, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien named her Governor General, a controversial move that led the media to probe her personal life and political views. But within months, through her hard work, enthusiasm and eloquence, Clarkson won over the critics and brought fresh relevance to a



largely ceremonial office. Canada, she says, has "been given a special vocation to be a country not like others, to be a country of vision and acceptance, to be a country that is rich not only in resources and development, but also in limitless dreams."

Jennie Kidd Trout

(1840-1921)

Jennie Kidd Trout was a courageous pioneer in many ways. For a five-year span in the 1870s, she was the only female doctor licensed to practice in Canada—three decades after investigating as an activist with her family from Scotland to boost a new life on the fertile farms of Upper Canada.

As a young woman plagued by nervous disorders, she took on the male battles that was then the medical profession to learn more about her condition. In 1871, she and Emily Stowe became the first two women accepted into the University of Toronto's school of medicine.

After completing her first year, she abandoned "male practical jobs and a chance to study women's medicine down Road to Philadelphia. Three years later,

resisting American offers of employment, she returned to Scotland where her husband worked as publisher of a financial newspaper.

In 1876, Trout got her medical license and was joined in the profession by Stowe in 1880. Although deteriorating health forced Trout to retire in 1883, she continued to support women's health movements—helping to create what became the renowned Toronto Women's College Hospital.

Daniel Igali

(1974-)

After capturing a gold medal in wrestling at the Sydney Olympics last year, Daniel Igali placed a Canadian flag on the medal-soaked mat, knelt down and kissed it. Raised in Erinville Town, Nigeria, Igali was one of 21 children born to working-class parents. Wrestling is part of the culture of his home tribe, and winning the 62-kg African title in 1994 propelled him to the Commonwealth Games in Victoria later that year. With



Nigeria in 1996, Igali defected and eventually found his way to Simon Fraser University's chemistry program—and its wrestling team. "Loving

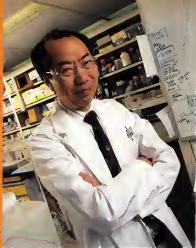
Nigeria was the toughest decision of my life," he says. "But it has turned out to be the best." In the next three years, he won 116 straight matches. By 1999, now a Canadian citizen, Igali began competing for his adopted home. Despite impressive showings in world championships, Igali remained relatively anonymous. But after Sydney, few now fail to recognize one of Canada's happiest heroes.

Tak Wah Mok

(1916-)

As an ambidextrous surgeon, scientist, Tak Mok left his native China at age 15 to further his studies. He landed first in the United States, then moved to the University of Alberta in Edmonton to complete a doctorate in biochemistry. Drawn to Toronto by the world-renowned Ontario Cancer Institute in the early 1970s, Mok began path-breaking research that focused on the immune system. He signed the world's first patent in 1984 with his discovery of T-cell receptors—the highly specialized parts of virus-fighting cells that help keep the human body free of infection. The potential implications of Mok's research for the treatment and prevention of not only some forms of cancer, but also HIV/AIDS, are still unfolding.

A major figure internationally, Mok regularly receives invitations to move away. "A lot of us are here because we believe in being here," he says. "I became a national hero in 1987 for not going to Yale to be the head of a very large institute. It is interesting that a person can become a national hero for not leaving."



J. A. D. McCurdy

(1902-1981)

Slendy through Douglas McCurdy together with the man who would have the biggest impact on his life. A year before the air pioneer was born, the world's greatest inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, showed into Baddeck, N.S., looked around and resolved to say Bell decided that Baddeck, on spectacular Cape Breton Island, would make an ideal summer getaway from his then-home in Washington, and hired McCurdy's father, local newspaperman Arthur McCurdy, as personal secretary and photographer. The families grew close, and Bell paid for Douglas to attend the University of Toronto. Returning to Nova Scotia in 1907 with an engineering degree, he immediately joined in the inventor's experiments, aimed at improving on the Wright brothers' first flight four years before.



In 1909, McCurdy made the British Empire's first powered flight at Baddeck in the oft-cited Silver Dart. An overnight sensation, McCurdy wanted to build planes for the Canadian military, but the plan failed to take off. Frustrated, he moved to the United States to pursue a lucrative career mounting air shows. Mc-

Curdy travelled from town to town, quickly becoming a household name in those early days of flight. Along the way, he hooked up with other aviators, including a wireless engineer with whom he made history, transmitting the first air-to-ground telegraph message in 1911.

Home sick, McCurdy returned to Canada that same year and began a successful career as an aircraft manufacturer. During the Second World War, he oversaw military aircraft supplies, returning to Nova Scotia in 1949. For the next five years, he served as the province's lieutenant-governor. But the love of flight, and its accompanying rush, never left him. Jim Lovelace, McCurdy's aide-de-camp, recalled that his boss never tired of recounting that first flight. "He said it was just like being on a high, as we would say today," remembered Lovelace. "He wanted to do it three or four more times, but Bell saw his exuberance and thought he had to contain it."

Norman Jewison

(1925-)

Although filmmaker Norman Jewison, like so many others in the entertainment business, found fame and fortune south of the border, he has traced the way for younger filmmakers to get the experience they need at home. After a successful early career directing U.S. television variety specials in the 1950s, stacked such collaborations as *Frank Sinatra* and *Judy Garland*, he was ready for the artistic freedom that only feature films offered. His impact as a director has been profound. *Raiders of the Deep* (1967) is *Fiddler on the Roof* (1971) is *Shogun* (1987)—all Oscar-winning movies—he has carved a place for himself on the A-list of Hollywood filmmakers.

Bel veterans also did not leave Jewison's attachment to Canada. In 1973, he moved back home and now lives on a farm 35 km northwest of Toronto. While he continued to produce and direct, he also found time to establish the Canadian Centre for Advanced Film Studies in 1989. The school has trained hundreds of creative artists, including directors Don McKelvie, John Greyson and Clement Virgo. "To me, it's crucial that talented Canadians get the opportunity to make their mark," says Jewison. "I couldn't ask for a better reward than that."



Graham Day

(1939-)

The Times of London called him "the greatest man who ever used an entire work force." It was a reference to the particularly Sir Graham Day and his role as featured artist with a remarkable record of transforming boring public commissions into profitable private ones.

The son of an oil and London father and a Fleming, Dave, N.S., mother, Day was born and raised in Halifax, graduating from Dalhousie University law school in 1956, as caught the eye of the British government in 1971 while working in London for Canadian Pacific shipping. His last task, salvaging a Liverpool shipbuilding enterprise. After that, he returned to Canada to teach business at Dalhousie and later worked as a vice-president for Dover Publications. But in 1982, Peter-Michael Blumenthal-Daehler lured him back to London to privatize ailing British Shipbuilders. After massive layoffs, he turned the company around, a feat he repeated three years later at instantaneously British Leyland. To Day, there was simply no choice. "I did what I had to do in order to save the jobs that were salvageable."

Day came home to Nova Scotia in 1993, keeping open house to his wife, that they would return to the province where they had once been tormented. Although Canada, he once said, lacks the "enterprise culture" Thatcher espoused in Britain, he clearly has a strong affection for home. And in today's global economy, a province has with a home for a large number of domestic and international corporations.

Claude Jutra

(1930-1986)

Claude Jutra's *Mon oncle Antoine* (1971) is one of those rare films that endures long after the final credits have rolled. Set in a small Quebec town, it tells the poignant story of a 14-year-old boy and his undertaker uncle as they travel by horse-drawn sleigh to retrieve a body on Christmas Eve. But on the screen trip, they are hit by a snowstorm and the body is conspicuously lost. A correlative off-side is wrapped in a quintessentially Canadian setting, the film evokes the hopes and fears of ordinary working people with grace and humor.

The son of a Montreal doctor, Jutra studied film and theater, first in Montreal and then in Paris. In 1955, he began working for the National Film Board in Ottawa, but two years later he returned to Paris where he worked with such

cinéastes as François Truffaut.

The Quiet Revolution of the 1960s drew him home again, eager to participate in the modernization of Quebec society. The NFB was now based in Montreal, and French-speaking filmmakers were gaining prominence. And with *Mon oncle Antoine*—"the big breakthrough for Canadian new feature-film industry," according to critic Martin Koolman—Jutra put Quebec cinema on the global map.

Sadly, Jutra's career was cut short by Alzheimer's disease, and in 1986, apparently in despair of his debilitating illness, he drowned himself. Jutra disappeared in November, and his body turned up five months later, pulled from the St. Lawrence River near Quebec City. Around his neck, he bore a sign that read "Je suis Claude Jutra"—a director to the end.

Moe Koffman

(1925-2001)

Swingster Shepherd Blues is one of Canada's few recognizable jazz tunes. Its composer, Toronto's Moe Koffman, studied saxophone, did not and then said, by the late 1940s, was a fixture with the city's swing dance bands. A proponent of bebop, he headed to its mecca, New York City, in 1953. There, he also played with big band greats such as Charlie Barnet, Tex Sax and Jimmy Dorsey. With the end of the swing era, he returned to Canada in 1955 for lucrative commercial studio work.

Shortly thereafter, he formed the



Moe Koffman Quartet whose first big hit was *Shepherd Blues*—over the years it has been recorded more than 300 times. Subsequent albums straddled jazz, pop and classical. He died on March 20, 2001, the very day he was inducted into the Canadian Jazz and Blues Hall of Fame as a "super musician and remarkable innovator."

Anna Porter

(1944?-)

The beautiful and beaming Anna Sagarly Porter is also a woman of some mystery. Her memoirs, *The Story-teller Memory, Seven, Magic and Lies*, with its title warning readers not to believe everything in it, recounts her early life in communist Hungary, but obscures her birth date. Porter's upbringing, however, was clearly filled with drama: she learned to fire a rifle during the 1956 Hungarian revolution, had a young Russian soldier die in her lap on the moon and later fled to Austria. She and her mother then moved to New Zealand



where she eventually earned an MA in American literature. Besides, the following publishing leads, exploring options in Peru, New York City and London. But it was Toronto that caught her eye. "I fell in love with the people," she says. Porter eventually landed a job with publisher McClelland & Stewart, quickly becoming Jack McClelland's top associate and adding a dash of youthful glamour to the hitherto stodgy business. In 1982, she started her own publishing house, Key Porter Books, now a leader in a fragile industry. A steadfast promoter of Canadian titles on the international literary scene, Porter is devoted to her adopted land's culture. And why not? "With a whole world to choose from," she says, "I ended up in Canada."

Michael Ondaatje

(1943-)

Michael Ondaatje arrived in Canada at 16, unsure of where to find his bearings. But the 54 London native, who led sport. His earlier teenage years in England, eventually developed a passion for writing. "Coming to Canada," he says, "was the opportunity to try something that I would never have the nerve to try before."

Ondaatje first made his mark as a poet, but it was his novels, especially *The English Patient*, that made him a literary star. It not only captured a Governor General's Award and Britain's Booker Prize, but in 1998 was made into a movie that won Academy Awards. For Ondaatje, there's no looking back.

"Service Star has a remark about how she discovered her true self when she moved to Paris from America," he says. "I think in some ways that happened to me in Canada."



Hans Selye

(1907-2002)

For Hans Selye, Montreal was the last stop on a remarkable career in medical research that began in Prague and led through Paris and Rome.

Arriving at McGill University's medical school to teach in 1932, the Vienna-born doctor pioneered biological research into the causes and effects of stress. His dozens of books and hundreds of articles on the subject—both academic and popular—make Selye's work, still today, a key starting point in his field.

George Ignatieff

(1913-1986)

When George Ignatieff accompanied then-external affairs minister Lester Pearson to the Soviet Union in 1955, the Russians quipped that the St. Petersburg native that he remained a Soviet citizen. Ignatieff, believing this to be an attempt to recruit him as a double agent, firmly rebuffed the approach.

The son of a Russian count who fled the country after the 1917 revolution, Ignatieff graduated from the University of Toronto in political economy in 1936. He then went to Oxford on the Rhodes Scholarship and, finding himself in London at the outbreak of the Second World War, enlisted in the British army. But Pearson—whom Ignatieff had met while studying at Oxford—recruited him as

London for Canada's external affairs department and arranged his release from the army before Ignatieff had seen any action. In 1944, the young diplomat headed back to Ottawa to advise the government on positive diplomacy.

As Diefenbaker's adviser on national defence policy in 1961, Ignatieff argued that Canada should not accept nuclear weapons on Canadian soil. However difficult this made his next posting as ambassador to NATO, he was in his element, with Pierre Trudeau's disdain for diplomats frustrated, he resigned in 1972, taking an administrative post at the University of Toronto. A proponent of disarmament for almost 30 years, Ignatieff opposed Canada's golden age of diplomacy, creating a steady course between the hawks and the doves.

John A. Macdonald

(1815-1891)

They were Fathers of Confederation, but several of them were British-born. George Brown, the truculent Scot who published *The Globe* and led the Upper Canadian GTR, was one. The Irish-born, silver-tongued D'Arcy McGee, born in Ireland as the first Canadian politician to be assassinated, was another.

But the newcomer who really made Confederation possible was John A. Macdonald. Born in Glasgow, Macdonald came to Kingston, Upper Canada, with his family in 1820. At 15, he began



attending with a local lawyer and four years later opened his own law office. Moving into municipal politics in 1843, he won election to the Upper Canada legislature the next year. An able orator and shrewd business manager, Macdonald was also a firm fellow, always ready to laugh with his friends—and oppo-

sition—and to share a drink. He joined the cabinet in 1847 and remained a key player in Canadian politics for four and a half decades.

Conservative to the core, John A. worried about the growing political turmoil brought on by demands in Upper Canada for representation by population. French Canadians—a minority in the Canada overall—feared that such measures would greatly reduce their influence. Could a solution be found in a new political arrangement that would create a larger nation to which both entities could pledge allegiance?

With the help of Brown and others, Macdonald shaped the Canada that emerged in 1867. John A. went on to become our first prime minister and in the quarter century that followed, the arrangement prime minister created the institutions, expanded the territory and put flesh on the bones of the new nation. No one did more to make the Dominion of Canada.

Deepa Mehta

(1966-)

Deepa Mehta was 23 and working as a filmmaker when she left her hometown for her new homeland, a Canadian whom she met in India while he was directing a documentary. In Toronto, Mehta not only survived, but thrived over the next 25 years. She began by producing scripts for children's films and later became a successful writer, producer and director of documentaries.

Although her movies didn't bud, Mehta has remained based in Canada, pursuing the kind of international acclaim most filmmakers only dream about. After making her public mark in 1991 with her British debut,

Sam & Iris, which gently and tenderly explores the experiences of a young Indian man newly arrived in Toronto, she has made three more features. Recently Mehta returned to her Indian roots with the first two movies of a requested trilogy that directly challenged traditional Hindu beliefs about religion and law. The first two in the series, *PRAY* (1999) and *Earth* (1998), won global critical acclaim, but generated conservative religious outrage in India, where they were banned. For Mehta, her work supports deeply held beliefs that the far East can no longer be viewed merely as exotic—and instead must be taken seriously on its own terms. At once an outsider and an insider, she is in a unique position to do just that.



Pauline Donalda

(1932-1970)

Growing up, Pauline Lightstone attracted bohemian glare. From singing in a Montreal synagogue choir, she gained a scholarship to study music. But it was a meeting with the Canadian Pacific Railway's founder, Donald A. Smith (Lord Strathcona), that truly launched her career in 1952. Smith forwarded her studies in Paris and, in a graceful tribute, the soprano adopted the stage name, Donalda.

Debating in Nice, France, in 1966, Donalda breezed from triumph to triumph in London, Brussels, New York City and Paris, where she began teaching voice in the early 1960s. By 1967, she had raised her studio to Montreal. Five years later, Donalda founded that city's opera guild. As president and artistic director for 28 seasons, she made a concerted effort to give Canadian performers, many of whom she had trained, their men—singing her debt to Smith and other time and again. Says former pupil Joyce Hennessey, now a Montreal advertising executive: "Mademoiselle Donalda was really something, very much the grande dame."

Charlie Biddle

(1936-)

A jazz mellow over in the wake of rock music in the 1950s, a bass player from Philadelphia made it his mission to keep the improvisational art form alive in Montreal. Charlie Biddle was working in relative obscurity when, in 1943, he arrived in the city to play at a downtown club. He liked what he saw and decided to stay. "I was not used to having blacks and white musicians making music together," he recalls. "It was a remarkable experience."

Biddle—who has shared the stage with jazz greats such as Thelonious Monk, Charlie Parker and Art Tatum—never got rich from his music. Working as odd jobs by day and grooving at night, he promoted Montreal's jazz scene with determined tenacity: he jockeyed clubs and bops to make room for jazz musicians, even opening his own clubs to provide more opportunities. In 1973, Biddle organized Jazz de choc noir, a three-day festival on the site of Expo 67. It was an idea about time had come. The Montreal International Jazz Festival began the following year and the city's jazz melodeos have not looked back since. Last year, the festival drew 3.6 million people and 2,000 performers, making it one of the most successful in the world.



Myra Bennett

(1890-1990)

At the time that young nurse sailed from London to Newfoundland in 1921, the island was still a British colony. But by the time Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1949, Myra Bennett had made an indelible mark on her adopted homeland. Settling in remote Davis Harbour on

the Great Northern Peninsula, "The Nurse" soon became a local legend, doubling as doctor and dentist in a region with few medical services or roads to travel to them—often charging no fee. During the Depression, she said, "I worked for nothing. No money exchanged hands." Upon her retirement in 1953, she estimated she had delivered 700 babies and nursed 5,000 needs.

Jacob Penner

(1840-1940)

When Jacob Penner arrived in Winnipeg from Russia in 1904, it was one year before the first papaver uprising to assault the czar. Fleeing the split of resistance with him, the young Maccus worked as a florist, beautifying the homes of the city's most prominent families, while spreading socialist ideas among the city's workers. A Communist Party of Canada founder, Pen-

ner served as city council for three decades. For most of those years, he was the only elected Communist in North America, and fought for unemployment benefits, social housing and youth facilities. Considered a security risk during the Second World War, he was sent to internment camps in Alberta and Ontario. Thousands showed up to greet him at the train station on his return to Winnipeg in 1942. He was, says son Roland, former attorney general of Manitoba, "the social conscience of the city."

Daniel Trépanier

(1960-)

Moving south of the border in 1993 made perfect sense for Monastier Christian Trépanier. For the young engineering graduate, the '90s gold rush atmosphere of the U.S. high-tech industry made for an ideal postgraduate education. Despite an overcast market for semiconductors, Trépanier helped turn ANADIGICS, a New Jersey start-up, into a stock market success. His formula, solid financing and a receptive marketplace are just as important as breakthrough technology.

Last year, Trépanier surprised his American colleagues by returning to Canada to found his own high-tech company, Quake Technologies Inc. in Ottawa. "I was here for a family reason," he says, "but stuck out to see a venture capitalist." So far, Trépanier has raised nearly \$75 million to develop optical arrowing chips, showing that learning the ropes away can pay off back home.



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Once upon a time, there were no microwave ovens—it's true! It was not possible to prepare soup in five minutes, or lasagna in 45. Today, with time so scarce, many of us could not imagine being without the convenience of microwave technology.



The same thing is happening to banking services. People can accomplish things in seconds that used to take hours or days, if they could be done at all.

That means more than convenience. It means taking more control of your finances and simplifying your life.

Scotiabank offers its customers the latest advances in electronic financial services. All you need is a computer—or other device that gives you access to the Internet—and a ScotiaCard®.

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Does it cost more to bank online?

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independent investor who uses discount brokerage services, purchasing stocks and mutual funds online saves you money as well as time. You can track the value of your portfolio as often as you want—even daily, transaction by transaction. Stay informed with market research and the latest financial news. Get real-time equity and index quotes for all major Canadian and U.S. markets.

Online brokerage services are also available through ScotiaMoney™ for investors looking for a combination of expert advice and online access to their accounts.

Security: Protected!

Only you can get access to your account. But how secure is Scotia Online Internet banking? Can someone else see your financial records?

No. Your ScotiaCard number and password are unique to you. Without them, no one can log into your account.

No one can get access to any information you transmit, either. Scotiabank makes use of an Internet security method known as SSL, or Secure Socket Layer. It encrypts the information that passes between your computer and the bank's computers. This prevents others from being able to read or tamper with your account transactions. SSL is an industry standard, used everywhere by financial institutions and retailers. And it works.

SSL makes use of high-security browsers. Your privacy is secure when you log on to Scotia Online banking with such a browser. In fact, you can't use this service without one.

Fortunately, the high-security browsers are free, and if your computer doesn't have this type of browser, you can download one in minutes through links found on www.scotiabank.com/onlinehelp.

Scotiabank's Web site is as easy as microwave popcorn

When it comes to finding financial services information on the Internet, one of the easiest sites to use is www.scotiabank.com. One click gives you access to many kinds of useful information, such as Scotiabank's free guide to buying and selling a home and a full range of personal and business financial services.

In the upper left-hand corner of the page, you can click on "Online Banking" and reach the Scotia Online home page. If you are an activated user with a password, one click brings you to either Scotia Online Internet banking or online brokerage services, or both. And you can access either service since you have access to both with your password.

To sign up and become an online user, all you need is a ScotiaCard. Activation takes just a few minutes.

You can see animated demonstrations of any of the features offered. If you need any help in using the site, phone 1-800-480-OTSA (1-800-475-6855).

Your call will be answered by someone friendly like Allan Arret. Allan is a technical support representative trained to help you get started and assist with bill payment set-ups. She will cheerfully answer any questions you may have about Scotia Online banking.





"About half of my calls are simple setups," Albin says. "People say they want to do Internet banking and need a password. I guide them to our secure Web page, as they can choose to bank online and go through the steps, or fill out along with me."

"The site is very intuitive, but sometimes people like to have help with their computers," Albin says. "Whenever they need, we make it easy for them. We're here to help."

Getting Started

Three clicks and you're there. You can get activated by calling 1-800-46SCOTIA (1-800-473-4840).

Or, you can do it yourself through the Scotiabank Web site. Here are the steps:

- Visit www.scotiabank.com/online
- Click on "Scotiabank" in the top left-hand corner of the page
- Click on "New or Forgotten Password" in the left navigation bar and enter your ScotiaCard number

• Now you come to the customer validation screen. Here you provide personal information to the system, so that others cannot pretend to be you and gain access to your account. Then choose a password, and type it in twice.

That's it—you're online! Use your ScotiaCard and password and start banking online.

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Personal Services

Online banking makes many services available.

As an individual banking customer, you can:

- Check the balances and transaction details of your savings, checking and online brokerage accounts, your Scotia Mortgage, your Scotia Plus Loan or your Scotia Student Loan.
- View the value of each of your Scotia Mutual Funds and the balance of your GICs.
- Pay and post-date bills up to 40 days in advance for more than 3,600 companies, including major utilities and credit cards.
- Transfer funds between accounts up to 40 days in advance.
- Set up a new Scotia investment, Scotia GIC or mutual fund account and make subsequent contributions.
- Re-order personal cheques.
- Change your latest address, for all your Scotiabank accounts, if you move.
- Download your account information into personal financial management software such as Quicken® or Quickbooks®.

All of these things are easy. We'll show you how to do one of them—say, pay a bill.

Go to www.scotiabank.com/online. Click "Start Banking." Enter your ScotiaCard number and password, then click "Start." Now you are within your personal, secure location on the site.

Click on "Bill Payment." If you already have bill payment companies registered through Tricostar® telephone banking or your branch, you will see

them listed. If you want to add a bill payment company, or "payer" as it is referred to on the site, click "Add Payer." You will be asked to select a province and category for the bill payment company you want to register. Then you will see a long list of organizations that are in that category for online bill payment with Scotiabank. You can select from among them—provide your billing account number and press "Submit"—to place them on a personal list of companies whose bills you pay regularly.

Now select the account number from which you would like to pay the bill and the bill you want to pay. Enter the bill amount and its date, and click "Submit."

A table appears to confirm the details of the payment, in order to give you a chance to correct any errors. Click "Confirm"—or you can cancel the payment if you change your mind.

If you click "Confirm," a message appears saying Payment Accepted. The amount is automatically withdrawn on the date of payment from the bank account you have selected.

Along with the Payment Accepted message, you are given a reference number for the transaction that you can print.

That's how easy it is to pay a bill using Scotia Online banking. No more time spent with cheques, envelopes, stamps, and trips to the mailbox. It's done in seconds. You can do it any time you want, from any computer with Internet access.

Your information is safe. It is stored on the bank's servers and is totally private.

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Scotiabank Discount Brokerage lets you trade Canadian and U.S. equities listed on major markets throughout North America. Several account options are available to you—cash, margin and registered, including RRSPs, RRRPs and RESPs.

For added convenience, you have simultaneous access to both your day-to-day banking and brokerage accounts.

"You don't have to sign off and give a different password to move between accounts," Smith says. "You can transfer money out of your bank account and put it right into your brokerage account, place a trade and know that the money is paid for it is there."

Online Trading

Exchange services—manage your investments on your time, online. If you are an independent investor, Scotiabank Discount Brokerage® gives you all the tools you need to succeed through its online services. You have first-hand access to all the information you need, such as the value of your portfolio, the latest financial news, the price and volume history of any stock from major Canadian or U.S. markets, mutual fund and fixed income research plus a selection of reports from ScotiaMcLeod. You don't have this kind of power as an investor unless you are online.

Another big plus is convenience.

"It's any-time access," says Susan Smith, Senior Product Manager with Scotiabank Discount Brokerage Inc. "After you put the links to bed, you can go on the computer and check the status of your trades. The service is there for you if you are on vacation, at the cottage, or in a hotel room—anywhere you have access to the Web."





orders, for instance, at any time in the future. Identify the account from which payment will be drawn for the purchase. That's three more clicks. Then choose "Submit Order."

You can review your instructions to make changes, or click "Confirm Order." At this point you enter your Personal Access Code as an extra measure of security.

And then you're done! You will be notified by e-mail when the trade is completed. At any time, you can click on "Check Status" to see what is happening with your order. If you place your order in the middle of the night, it will be acted upon as soon as the specified market opens.

You can also buy mutual funds online. Whatever you decide to purchase, you can do it quickly. In fact, it will probably take you longer to cook dinner in your microwave oven tonight.

Small Business

If you're a small business owner, online banking is for you. Banking online is not just for individuals. It is also a boon to small businesses. Small business owners are extremely busy—banking online lets you manage your banking when and where it is convenient for you.

As a small business owner, you have all the convenience of personal online banking, such as viewing account balances, paying bills or purchasing mutual funds or other investments.

"The main benefit of online banking for small business owners is the ability it gives you to have a

complete view of your personal and business finances with Scotiabank, and to move money between your business and personal account seamlessly," says Susan Kennedy-Leeves, Vice President, Small Business Banking with Scotiabank. It is an easy way to get a snapshot of your overall financial picture, which can make a valuable difference in the day-to-day decisions you make.

If you're a small business owner, you can choose to add both your personal and business accounts to one Scotiabank Card. And in small businesses with multiple partners, you and your partners can have access to the same business account while still maintaining individual, private access to your own personal accounts.

And once you have your business accounts added to your Scotiabank, you will need to visit your local branch to have your business accounts linked to your card; you can transfer funds between your personal and business accounts at any time, as often as you

want. You can also access your line of credit or your ScotiaLine™ Visa card for business through Scotia Online banking.

Scotiabank Online banking is a great way for small business customers to get more control over their money on their time.

Wireless and Other Services

Bank while you shop—Scotiabank online customers have more convenience than ever.

Scotiabank has several ways to bring the convenience of electronic services to its customers. You don't have to have a computer to be online. You can use a wireless handheld device, a telephone, an automatic banking machine and now—a television.

"Any-time, anywhere banking has now been achieved," says Robert Rasmala, Vice-President, Self-Service Banking. "Customers have access to a very wide variety of services—options you may not even have been made aware of."

You can use Scotia Online services when you are walking down the street, riding a commuter train, or waiting in a doctor's office. You only need a browser-enabled digital PCS phone, or a BlackBerry™ wireless handheld device.

You'll be surprised at the versatility of Scotiabank's wireless services. You can check your bank balances and pay bills and transfer funds in much the same way as you do on a computer, by simple push-button commands. If you use a Scotia Discount Brokerage customer, you can obtain stock and market index quotes, check your personal quote history and you can use your BlackBerry™

wireless handheld or a browser-enabled phone to receive real time stock alerts and order notifications.

All you do is launch the browser on your wireless phone or handheld device, select "Scotiabank" under the Financial Services menu, and Scotiabank's services are just a click away. You can also sample a demo of them, accessible from the main menu.

All of this is available through Bell Mobility™, Rogers™, J&R™ Wireless, Telus Mobility™ (Clearnet), Allnet™ and MTS Mobility™. Details on carriers and devices can be found on Scotiabank's Web-site. Simply dial up www.scotiabank.com/wireless.

To get started with wireless, you must be a customer of TeleScotiabank telephone banking or Scotia Discount Brokerage Automated Telephone Service. You will need your Scotiabank number and TeleScotiabank access code to use banking services, or your Scotia Discount Brokerage telephone access code to use discount brokerage services. If you don't have the required codes, just call 1-800-45COTIA to register with a Telebanking representative.

For regular telephone users, TeleScotiabank telephone banking is very popular. It is complementary to the Internet-based services and enables you to access much the same range of services. You can perform routine banking and investment transactions by using simple touch-tone or screen phone commands—at no extra cost.

TeleScotiabank and Scotia Discount Brokerage Automated Telephone Service give you the freedom to bank and





manage your investments 24 hours a day, seven days a week, from any touch-tone phone in Canada and the continental United States, except Alaska.

To many people, electronic banking still means the good old-fashioned automated bank machine. But Scotiabank's 2,300 Cashatop® machines across Canada aren't old-fashioned at all. They are right up to date, offering all the convenience and variety of services available through your computer, telephone or wireless device.

Finally, the latest development in electronic banking services is interactive TV. Scotiabank launched its first service in April in partnership with Rogers Cable to Digital Choice customers who subscribe to Interactive TV. With a set-top box connected to your television, your remote control is transformed into a wireless mouse, and your TV performs like a computer. You can check your accounts, pay bills and use any other service that Scotia Online banking offers. More information is available at 1-800-45COTIA.

Don't have an account with Scotiabank? Ask us about free banking for three months when you transfer using the Scotia Simple Switch™ program. Call 1-800-45COTIA (1-800-472-6842) to open an account.

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The variety of complementary services, available by wireless devices, the telephone, automatic banking machines and the tellerline, means you have control over your money anywhere, anytime. And it's as easy as microwave popcorn.

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SHAIN GAIN



Marcelle Ferron (1924-)

Quebec painter Marcelle Ferron was one of the signatories of the controversial 1948 *Style* global, a French-Canadian artists' manifesto against the domination of traditional values in Quebec life. The signatories suffered for their outspoken anti-establishment views. Painter Paul-Émile Borduas, a major influence on Ferron's early work, lost his teaching job, and students of one religious college were expelled for attending a show that included Ferron's work. She died in 1995 to the artistic freedom of

Paris, but returned in 1966 during the Quiet Revolution. "When I left," she says, "it was goodbye [Quebec], you'll never be back in my life." But the province's political and cultural liberalization and a growing attachment to her roots led to a change of heart.

Before her return, Ferron reached her focus to stained glass, incorporating huge, vibrant panels into architectural structures. And while her paintings have graced the walls of the Louvre in Paris and London's Tate Gallery, Ferron's staining works in glass will no doubt spark the imagination of generations of Canadians to come.



ward pregnancies. Putting his career on the line, he openly performed abortions when it was a serious crime to do so. A succession of Canadian governments and courts tried to make Morgentaler go away, but, overcoming harassment, imprisonment and frequent threats to his life, he almost single-handedly succeeded in decriminalizing abortion in Canada in 1988. "By trying to achieve reproductive freedom for women," he said once, "I'm hoping that children be wanted, loved, so they will not grow up to hate, will not produce another *Morgentaler* or *Duchas*."

W. Paterson Ferns (1946-)

Pat Ferns was only 4 when his family moved from Winnipeg to England, but he never lost his sense of being a Canadian. After university, he handled home in 1968—in Toronto, and a public affairs research job in television at the CBC. Four years later, Ferns struck out on his own, and was instrumental in creating the Canadian independent television production industry. Now president of the Banff Television Foundation, which runs the internationally respected Television Festival, he continues to support hometown initiatives, living up to his motto, "the father of independent production in Canada."

Robert Birgeneau (1944-)

A simple phrase aptly encapsulated Robert Birgeneau's return to Canada: A distinguished physicist and administrator at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Birgeneau was attending a conference in Aspen, Colo., in 1993. After lunch and walking in the United States for nearly 35 years, the Toronto-born scientist had decided to apply for American citizenship and had brought the forms with him, but before he put pen to paper, the telephone rang. World Kidnapper (as interceded in the job of presi-

dent of the University of Toronto? Would he accept?

Birgeneau was a gifted student who had relied on donations from his church to attend a private Catholic high school. He earned a scholarship to study classics at the University of Toronto, but, in his academic focus sharpened, switched to applied math. His physics, at the age of 23, he earned a doctorate from Yale. At MIT, he moved from teaching to administration, becoming one of his peers in 1993. But the offer from Toronto was too good to turn down and the U.S. citizenship papers were set aside. As he put it shortly after his appointment: "Canada is, finally, a much more humane society."

10. Business Interview of The Body of New York.

11. Treatment of The First of January.

12. British Columbia: The British Columbia Association of the New and Old World.

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BRAIN GAIN

Michael Snow (1929-)

Some people are polymaths, able to excel in new fields. Consider Michael Snow—painter, sculptor, photographer, musician, writer and filmmaker. Born in Toronto, Snow studied at the Ontario College of Art and experimented with film and jazz, even playing piano professionally in local clubs. In the late 1950s, he began to build a reputation as an artist first, in 1962, based with the Toronto art scene, moved to New York City. "I did it to get better," Snow says. "New York is the art capital of the world." He had begun to paint his iconic Rolling Women Works a year earlier and, for six years, everything he did in prints, paint, drawing, photography and film was based on the silhouette of a young woman walking, coinciding with an L.I.-port sculpture at Expo 67. That year, Snow also produced an experimental film, *Wavelength*—a continuous camera down the length of his left in New York that "remains one of cinema's classics," according to at least one critic.

Now well established, Snow returned to Toronto in 1972 "out of a kind of patriotism" and because "it would be interesting to contribute to the growth of the scene here." Results the artist: "New York was old and Toronto was young." His *Flights*, 90 *Stonewall Canada* games flying through Toronto's Eaton Centre, resembles a photographer. A hologram series for Vancouver's World Fair captivated thousands and gratified fans depicted in the audience, a sculpture at the entrance to Toronto's SkyDome, shows a playful series of horses.

Michael Snow, with critic Robert Farnham, "is trying to think his way through what writing is all about." Happily, Snow's artistry allows us to see his narrative maps.



Goldwin Smith (1823-1916)

In Canada, his ideas came at least 100 years early, but when Goldwin Smith left England in 1868, the elite of Victorian England finally begged the controversial academic to stay. A distinguished political commissioner and confidant of princes and politicians, Smith resigned the prestigious Regius professorship of modern history at Oxford before moving to the United States to teach at Cornell University.

What drove the middle-aged Smith across the ocean was intellectual restlessness. But after only three years, Smith,

feeling isolated from Britain and the intellectual world, moved to Toronto. Canadian public affairs would never be the same.

At the time, Confederation was just four years old and in best in uncertain success. Canada was struggling with its identity—settling through its strong attachment to England, torn of U.S. annexation and a nascent nationalism. Through the force of his pen, Smith became one of the leading figures of the times, eloquently and passionately promoting the



highly unpopular idea of free trade and then union with the United States. In his view, geography and trading patterns made for such a shared destiny. More in tune with the times, he also forcefully pronounced Canada's independence from England, while maintaining that due to blood and affection would ensure a lasting imperial bond.

Although U.S. critics still remain a long shot, Smith's views on free trade have proved remarkably prescient.

Ron Taylor (1932-)

Ron Taylor was never a typical ball player. Growing up playing amateur baseball in Toronto, Taylor signed as a pitcher with the Cleveland Indians in 1956. But his spring training took place in a classroom while his minor-league teammates were sweating it out down south. Taylor was finishing the third engineering studies at the University of Toronto, before picking up his glove when classes ended.

Not until he graduated in 1961 did the brash ball player devote himself full time to baseball, making The Show the following year. Traded to St. Louis at season's end, the relief pitcher helped the Cardinals beat the New York Yankees two years later in the World Series. In 1969—now playing for the New York Mets against the Baltimore Orioles—he earned another World Series ring.

After retiring in 1972, Taylor again returned to the classroom, this time to study medicine at the University of Toronto. Seven years later, he was back in the ball park, working as team physician for the Toronto Blue Jays, a job he has held ever since. In the early days, he even pitched the occasional barnyard practice, drawing accolades from the likes of former jays pitcher Mark Eichman. Unimpressed by Taylor's background, Eichman once commented: "His pitcher pretty well for a doctor."



Marshall Richler (1901-)

Marshall Richler has deconstructed the Canadian literary scene for so many decades that many Canadians longer he lived abroad in the critical early years of his career. In fact, from 1954 to 1972, Richler lived in London, a city he still returns to for several months a year. It was there he wrote *The Apprenticeship of Dudley Fenwick* (1958), his first international best-seller.

After winning the Governor General's Award in 1971 for *St. Urbain Horseman*,

Richler began to yearn for home. "I'm a Canadian and a Jew," he said shortly before he returned. "I worry about being away so long from the roots of my discourse."

The Quebec he found on his return had changed dramatically. The language war had begun and nationalism was on the rise. Richler sent three decades here sent him continue to produce first-rate novels—he was the Giller Prize in 1987 for his hilariously sentimental fictional novel, *Through the Valley*—as well as take on the apparent focus with his scathing pen. Canadian albeit smart is also, it appears, one of its greatest defenders.

Joe Schlesinger (1928-)

One of the CBC's most respected correspondents, Joe Schlesinger's weathered face and gravelly voice team with longevity and incisive confidence. Born in Vienna and raised in Czechoslovakia, Schlesinger fled from Communist rule in 1940, part of a wave of European displaced persons. When he was offered at Canada, he recalls "nobody had our brains in mind. What they did in mind was getting brown to work on the farms and in the mines."

Initially, brown is exactly what the young

Czech delivered. Arriving in Vancouver, Schlesinger found construction work on a city highway. He then moved on to coastal cruise ships, making his way up from cleaning toilets to steward—jobs that bankrolled him through three years of studying economics at the University of British Columbia. But before graduating, he signed on as a reporter for the Vancouver Province.

A fixture on the CBC since 1968, Schlesinger has introduced Canadians to



the people and events that have shaped the modern world, from the Vietnam War and the Chinese Cultural Revolution to the Gulf War. The personal highlight of his career, however, came in 1989 when he returned to the home town he had fled four decades earlier to witness the fall of the Communist regime. "I had come

full circle," he says. "At the time I'd been away, Czechoslovakia had gone from one misery to another. It was the best thing I ever did in my life—to come to Canada."

BRUNN GAIN

Atom
Egoyan
(1980)

Arsinée
Khanjian
(1986)

Gene Kauter/Photo 124

"Our relationship is part of the alchemy of the film themselves," director Atom Egoyan once observed. That relationship is with his muse—Arsinée Khanjian, his actress-wife who has starred in all of Egoyan's nine critically acclaimed features. The Egyptian-born director and the

Genies Award-winning Khanjian, a native of Lebanon, share an Armenian heritage. They met in Montreal, in a quipsomatically Canadian fishery exploring that heritage; she was acting in an Armenian-language production of *The Mourning* and he was in the audience scouting screen for his first feature. The rest, in Egoyan's own words, has been alchemy.

Frank Iacobucci (1997-)

A man with degrees in commerce and law and a glittering academic record from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver-born Frank Iacobucci found Canada in 1962 just a bit small to contain his ambition. He headed first to Cambridge University, and then to Wall Street, where he joined a corporate law firm. Al-



though "New York was exhilarating," he says, the draw of his homeland was too powerful to resist. "I found it hard to think of myself as anything but Canadian," he adds. In 1967, with a newborn baby, Iacobucci obtained a teaching job at the University of Toronto. That was the start of an uncommonly successful legal career: distinguished scholar, law dean, university administrator, and now respected justice of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Sang Chul Lee (1988-)

Sang Chul Lee seems an unlikely person to have headed the United Church of Canada. Banned in traditional shamanism by Korean parents who had fled to Siberia from Japanese persecution, Lee converted to Christianity at age 26. He had spent the night avoiding the day of Mourning and when he died at 2 a.m., he stood up and declared: "This is the God my people need." His Christian beliefs found him to flee Communist North Korea in 1945, where his parents and four siblings were then living—and he lost not only a ward with them since. Ordained in Seoul in 1953, he came to Canada for further theological studies at Vancouver's Union College in 1965. He returned to Korea three years later, with every intention of staying put.

But shortly thereafter, the United Church congregation in Richmond, B.C., asked the Japanese-speaking Lee to lead a parish of mostly ethnic Japanese. Mindful of his own and his parents' persecution at Japanese hands, Lee put aside his personal feelings in a spirit of Christian forgiveness.

Canada's border, however, could not contain Lee's social gospel. As his midlife South Korea's authoritarian regime gave way, it's a soft-spoken charismatic became a vigorous critic of it, and the Communist North's human rights abuses. His experience as a political and religious refugee breathed life into his message of social justice, and quickly he became one of the church's leading figures. It earned him sainthood for a two-year term in 1988. Now retired, Lee's formula for sustaining his church could apply to the country as a whole: "There are now a hundred different plants in every city and the spirit of openness must prevail."





John Polanyi
(1929-)

Gerhard Herzberg

(1904-1991)

Born John Polanyi and Gerhard Herzberg came to Canada in search of a better life and both went on to win Nobel Prizes. Herzberg, a physicist, Red Germany in 1933, for the sister university of Saskatchewan and won the prestigious award in 1971 for his contribution to quantum mechanics, while working as a chemist at the National Research Council. Over the years, Herzberg became a faithful defender of independent scientific research, which he felt was as fundamental to national culture as music, literature or art. "Young people" he said, should be free "to wander along the path of curiosity."

Polanyi, who first arrived in Toronto as a boy in 1940 to escape the Battle of Britain, returned to England four years later. In 1952, he took a coveted Maxwell Research Council fellowship and moved to Ottawa. Four years later he joined the University of Toronto where he went on to win his Nobel in 1986 for which he calls "the molecular design of chemical reactions." A shaper of science policy and critic of the nuclear arms race, Polanyi has also spoken out on Canada's basic needs. To keep graduate students in the country, he says, it is important to convince them that "history can be made in Canada."



John Hagan

(1944-)

On May 22, 1969, immigration minister Allan Rock told the House of Commons to make an announcement that would change the life of one young American university graduate named John Hagan—and 50,000 other people like him. "An individual's membership or potential membership in the armed services of his own country," declared MacLachlan, "is a matter to be settled between the individual and his government—and it is not a matter in which we should become involved."

At the time, Hagan was in Illinois, believing he was about to be drafted. Three months later, he escaped to Edmonton where he enrolled in graduate school at the University of

Alberta. By 1974, he was teaching at the University of Toronto. Now one of North America's leading sociologists, he has just published *Neverhere Foreign: an account of the experiences of fellow draft resisters who came to Canada between 1964 and 1975*. It shows how these mostly well-educated immigrants have added immeasurably to Canadian society in such diverse fields as art, education and journalism. Perhaps most notably, Hagan reveals that a generation after the draft resisters arrived, the more than half who decided to stay overwhelmingly identify themselves as Canadians. When they arrived, he says, "it was the time of Trudeau and the Just Society." Compared with Richard Nixon's law-and-order platform, he adds, "Canadian society fit a lot better with our values."

David Lewis

(1909-1986)

During his successful interview for a Rhodes Scholarship in 1932, David Lewis faced down a panel headed by the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. What would he do if he were prime minister, the railway boss asked the budding socialist. "Nationalize the CPR," Lewis shot back.

The Russian-born Lewis later helped transform the agrarian Co-operative Commonwealth Federation into the mass urban, labour-oriented New Democratic Party. He won a federal seat in 1952 and became NDP leader nine years later. Though Lewis didn't get his way with the CPR, he held the balance of power as a 1972-1974 minority Parliament that sponsored Petro Canada and the Family Investment Review Agency, and released the Gaudet Pension Plan. As the title of his 1981 memoirs suggests, he fought "the good fight."



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Jane Jacobs (1916-)

For almost a half-century, Jane Jacobs has been one of the great thinkers on urbanism. Born in Scranton, Pa., and educated at New York City's Columbia University, Jacobs' reputation was well established with books on how and why cities live and the before the immigration to Canada in 1946. Opponent of the Vietnam War, she and her husband wanted to leave the United States before their two teenage sons could be drafted.

Jacobs' influence here was immediate: as unofficial leader of the successful struggle against Toronto's Spadina Expressway, she argued that high-speed thoroughfares dividing a community could destroy cities. Her advice to city planners? Hands off. Allow cities to develop naturally. Jacobs argues, are more flexible, innovative and closely knit. In the Annex, her own downtown Toronto neighbourhood, she sees a healthy

mix of houses, apartments above stores, theatres, restaurants and vitality on the streets at all hours.

Now 85, Jacobs has not slowed down. In May, she co-hosted a Winnipeg conference of mayors from Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal and Winnipeg to discuss problems faced by Canada's largest urban centres. She told the mayors, are the country's real economic engines, urging them to demand a share of income- and consumption-tax revenues. If the five mayors can take the first step, Jacobs added, a might "achieve something as significant for Canada in our time as the Fathers of Confederation achieved in their time."

Joseph Falc (1931-)

Some immigrants, like Joseph Falc, are drawn to support political opinions that work to destroy the fundamental basis of their new homes. Born in Montevideo, Uruguay, Falc arrived in Sherbrooke, Que., in 1970 and became a strong sup-

porter of Quebec separatism. He joined the Parti Quebecois in 1987, was elected in 1994 and became minister of intergovernmental affairs four years later. If Falc gets his way, it will be the province's voters alone who will decide if he remains a citizen of Canada or a renegade, younger citizen. Says Falc: "Nobody in Quebec considers the national question resolved."

Wilder Penfield (1895-1978)

"The problem of neurology" Dr. Wilder Penfield once wrote, "is to understand man himself."

One of the greatest neurosurgeons of his day, Penfield already had an international reputation for innovative approaches to studying the human brain when McGill University's medical school and two respected Montreal hospitals recruited the American-born doctor in 1926. Soon after his arrival, Penfield operated on his sister who was suffering from a malignant brain tumour. Although his radical surgery gave her three more years of life, he could not remove all the cancerous cells. Her subsequent death spurred him into creating a place to study "the brain and mind as a way to human behaviour" and in 1934 he opened the Montreal Neurological Institute. At once, the MNI became the international centre for neurological research, bringing together scientists and physicians from around the world.

At the institute, Penfield worked on epileptic patients—long a particular interest—developing the Montreal Procedure, an operation that is still a highly successful treatment for those who don't respond well to medication. Other research led to the theory of the different functions of the brain's left and right hemispheres, another piece in the puzzle of understanding human behaviour.

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C.D. Howe (1896-1996)

Canada's "Minister of Everything" the U.S.-born Canadian Senator twice came to Canada to teach engineering at McGill University in 1968. Eventually, he formed his own company, a success in building some of Canada's largest goals, elevators, before entering politics



In 1935 as a Liberal MP under prime minister Mackenzie King, Howe began a string of lasting achievements when he helped establish the CBC in 1936 and, a year later, Trans-Canada Air Lines. During the Second World War, as minister and supply minister, he was also prime minister's secretary in building Canada's successful war machine. In postwar years, critics called

The Magnetic North

BY ROBERT SHEPPARD in Port Severn, Ont.

David Eaves is every mother's son—whip smart, well brought up and friendly as a Labrador puppy. Even so, he is starting to get on people's nerves. He is part of a group of 28 super-achievers, aged 19 to 30, gathered here at a cozy lakeside resort in the Muskoka region to discuss the brain drain from the point of view of the drainers—and Eaves won't stop talking about the "elephant" that's in the room. It's an imaginary elephant, of course, a near-mythical beast of wealth and (especially) opportunity that well-educated Canadians can ride to their hearts' content in places

like Boston, New York City or Silicon Valley. But it is not a creature his fellow conference-goers want to embrace at this particular moment.

They are here by the shores of Georgian Bay—canoes at

the ready, the call of loons echoing through the mist—so determine how Canada can be the Northern Magnet. How it can retain and attract smart young people, really smart young people like themselves—Rhodes Scholars, start-up entrepreneurs, budding scientists, about half of them working or studying outside the country—whose



The Canada25 delegates had no shortage of ideas at Severn Lodge.

talents are in demand all over the world. The room is brimming with good Canadian success.

Most of the participants are wearing the Canada25 logo of the organizing committee: 25 university friends who had scattered to the winds and felt that someone ought to organize the voice of young Canadians in their mid-20s (hence the 25 logo), so it might as well be them. Few want to lose the earnings of an unemployment dole. But Eaves, a former Vancouver writer who now works for a Boston-based consulting company in the spinoff world of Harvard and MIT, is persistent and so, well, obviously Canadians to be ignored. He trusts that the arguments professional salaries are better in the United States, venture capital is more plentiful, and universities push their students to carry their ideas into the real world. And the clincher: "The Canadians that go down to the States, they think I mean, look at us.

Look indeed. Fifty years ago, young Canadians like those studying at Harvard or Oxford might have expected a discount on the shoulder and an invitation to join External Affairs or the Privy Council. Office in Ottawa is some noble adventure. Now, the entire world is their stepping ground. U.S. investment banks routinely show up on Canadian campuses to hire the best and brightest with signing bonuses that take the sting (for American dollars) out of years of student debt. Canadian doctors, nurses and technicians—sometimes even grad-school chasers—are all being recruited. International consulting firms like McKinsey & Co. (a corporate sponsor of this gathering, it included a recruiting firm in its welcoming kit) can promise the world on an expense account.

Why shouldn't these kids go down the road? Canadians have made a history of that. All that's changed today is that the opportunities are much greater and this is opportunity brought up on air miles. Take Mike Wighton from Victoria. A 19-year-old theatre student at Yale in Connecticut, he will spend the summer studying acting in Japan and the fall at the Moscow Art Theatre. Economist John McArthur, 26, turns up from Harvard following a stint at Oxford, he's already been five years out of the country and it won't at all suit him to come back. Saskatchewan law student Dwight Newman has just spent the previous six months in South Africa,

preparing for Oxford in September. As their grandparents' generation would have said, how you gonna keep them down on the farm after they've seen MIT?

The brain trust itself may be nearly over-sized. Economists like John Hillwell at the University of British Columbia make a convincing case that Canada has always supplied the United States with educated scientists and engineers, but the numbers have been steadily declining for decades. And Statistics Canada recently reported that this country makes its master university grads than go to the U.S. by a margin of five to one. But for these young people on the front lines of what's been called the global war for talent, this is their life. And here and why they reach for the opportunities before them—a sense of challenge, a mixed phone call—is making its mark on our national character. Take Canada's story.

THE WORLD IS THEIR STOMPING GROUND. THIS IS A GENERATION BROUGHT UP ON AIR MILES

Bright and bilingual, the 29-year-old from San-Francisco, Calif., should have been a natural fit in the United States. Not the case. Chandra Harper's journey began six years ago, after she graduated with a master's degree from Concordia University in Montreal and looking to be a marine veterinarian. She called the University of Guelph repeatedly, looking for advisors. They never called back so she picked up the other offer on the table and earned her doctorate in veterinary medicine at Tufts University outside Boston.

From there, it was on to the nearby Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a mix of research projects and a new network of colleagues and business arrangements that made it hard to leave.

"I'm French but I'm tired of the old language barrier in Quebec," says Harper. "And my heart's in Boston right now. My boyfriend's there. His American. I can walk to MIT. I'm always feeling challenged professionally, culturally, socially. If my mother was

SAMIR SINHA

AGE: 34

HOMETOWN: Winnipeg

CURRENTLY: Medical student, London, Ont., and Rhodes Scholar

These 20 minutes in the States, you see physicians and they're always showing me around. I feel like I don't think about practicing in the U.S. because I'm very Canadian and I've done all my training here. But now with medical training taking years up the pricing, \$15,000 a year—I'm starting to develop this attitude, "Don't tell me I owe anything to you."

We've got to a point where there is such a lack of resources, people hate me saying, "This is not the way I want to practice medicine. I'm still staying until I'm able to make sure of my patients have all their orders right. But I'm going with them to make quick."



up ideas and brainstorming and they give us all research assistance to do all the research work." The experience could have earned her hand that the royal in Canada for her undergraduate degree and now for graduate studies at Queen's University, where she's captivated by researching gene therapy and hemophilia. "But, it's really funny," she says, "it's almost a little bit I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for the researcher I'm working with."

Medicine, networks, opportunity to excel and do what you are trained to do. These are the qualities of the new unbridled-to-be-competitive Canada that these Canadian-born want to create. Inevitable, however, for their opportunity comes the big paycheck or lower rates in almost every case. And it's clear from the discussion that Canadian institutions—universities, the civil service, corporations, professional societies—are lessening down the side.

Canadian-trained doctors, dentists, lawyers and academics can ply their trade in the United States relatively easily, these young people point out. But their American counterparts, even Canadians who study in the States at prestigious universities, often have to jump through extra hoops to get their professional accreditation. "It would have been an ideal public service," says Eric Millican, a Nova Scotia, who is now an international trade consultant to the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, and then throughout the Americas. But when he first applied to the federal government five years ago there was a hiring freeze.

Andrew Calder, Andrew Eschall, William and David, and David



FRONIA GRANT

AGE: 23

HOMETOWN: Victoria

CURRENTLY: Graduate student in public law at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

We need to increase the opportunities for young people to go abroad, but we have to make sure they're going to a country with the Canadian institutions. We have the right to be an international student who has worked in all the fields, where they have been exposed to all the cultures and the resources and the way that these American professors offer. So many people have had to make the decision between my ability or my career, and what we've been trying to do here is bring those together so they don't have to make that choice. Because that is brutal.



MARC KIELBASO

AGE: 24

HOMETOWN: Thornhill, Ont.

CURRENTLY: Rhodes Scholar at Oxford

I went to the University of Ottawa and York for a time and they've just as challenging as Montreal. What makes Harvard different is that it pushes you, with the seminars, the workshops, the connections. They really go out of their way to make you feel like you're a part of the team. I've been a fantastic, outside-the-box thinker at Oxford, there's only a few of us Canadians and we're much more together. But for a lot of my friends who were not, as much as you graduate, the ones who've been able to take it as your student move, they had to do it on their own and take the biggest job offer. It's not economic necessity.



and now he finds he has too much experience for a civil service that is struggling in a start-up-to-the-bottom mentality.

There is a pattern here. These young people go abroad to study because they are bright and competitive and want to see the world. But they go to a vulnerable age—in their 20s, the prime mating and career-starting period. And that's when they feel their world shift away from them. All those good friends here, even those happy with their lot in the States, are unashamedly Canadian. But loyalty is an adaptable concept. Sarita Sinha from Winnipeg is a medical student who has worked with native groups in northern communities and comes from a family of doctors; both parents are physicians who emigrated from India in the early 1970s, so are a slew of other relatives, many in the U.S. But as he tells it, his parents probably wouldn't be welcome under today's rules, and the suddenly escalating costs of medical training are forcing him to think hard about where he will eventually set up.

You can never underestimate the need to be desired. In Fronia Grant's case, American universities contacted her when she graduated from high school. Then again after her undergraduate degree. "I didn't apply," she said. "I'm not sure they just knew."

The adults are giving notice. Day 2 of the conference and the culture of the session is becoming even more frantic. The journalists in the room, not to mention some of the corporate sponsors, are starting to wonder what is going on. At one point, everyone is on the floor armed with a packet of yellow Post-its. The challenge is to come up with as many ideas as possible in 22 minutes on how to make Canada a "cool place." The previous record, the moderator says, is 247 ideas, and suddenly the energy level in the room picks up a notch. Show time. "We'll beat that," someone squeals. And there is no doubt they will. This is a room full of optimism and competitiveness and can-do loquacity, after all. And this is what they came for, the search for the Great Ideas.

A Post-it sampling: mandate two seats for people under 30 in

every corporate board over a common site. Foreign student loans if foreign-student grants return to Canada. Keep a comprehensive database of Canadians studying abroad. Sponsor a forum for criminals to discuss whether penitentiaries. Create a Canadian international award like the Nobel Prize for science or medical research. Appoint a youth ombudsman—retiree or not. Mo-to challenge government programs. Travel and take over Buffalo, N.Y. *Almost is knowing what you are not*

THEY WANT MENTORS, NETWORKS, THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXCEL



Organizer Moodie (left), Andrew Guzik, Campbell, Leat, Parker Mitchell and Wilson Kneppel spend months putting together a conference they hope will become a permanent organization

the list. The standard response to the brain drain issue—cut taxes—received short shrift. It made a cameo in the final report, but almost every time it was raised it was drowned out by those who championed quality of life and a broad-based social safety net. Canada is a lifestyle haven, but afraid of competition.

Also left out, traditional politics. They are not their parents' generation, seeking access to power or reform of the system. In some cases, this is the result of disillusionment with legacy. "As a woman, I would have better luck—and more influence—getting elected a senator in the United States than getting a senator of Canada," says Vancouver's John McArthur. But there may be a deeper issue at play. "We are the Internet generation," says Marc Kiehlhagen, 24, of Thornhill, Ont., who, with younger brother Craig, operates a network

of young people to fight for children's rights in 35 countries. "Our generation wants to achieve change quickly and we feel we can have a bigger impact outside government. We know the traditional mechanisms don't work anymore."

For an idea that took form only a little more than a year ago—the product of some low-light talk—Canada25 seems to have taken on a life of its own. "All I really wanted to do was get young people involved again in the public life of this country," says co-founder Geoff Campbell, a 24-year-old Vancouverite who now works for an investment firm in New York. The eldest son of now B.C. Premier Gordon Campbell, Geoff and pals Geoff Moodie and Alison Leat recruited some of their old academic-political crowd from Queen's (a diligent crew they kept members of their first meeting), and worked onward from there. By this spring, they had lined up corporate sponsors and sent out feelers through alumni groups and their own networks. To their surprise, more than 200 top grads and researchers responded.

Flush with initial success, Canada25 is hoping to open chapters this summer in seven Canadian and three American cities. Next year's project will move on from different issues and possibly a different title. "We shouldn't be speaking for just

the top one per cent of Canadian students," says Ontario graduate Linda Armstrong, to personal agreement. This first report, "A New Magnetic North: How Canada Can Attract and Retain Young Talent," is the result of weeks of work—pre- and post-Moskova conference calls and e-mails at one and two in the morning—by all involved. ("It felt like being at the founding of Microsoft," said business analyst Irfhan Rawji.) And it sets out a far-from-utopian vision of Canada as a land of competition, mentorship and rewards, open to the best of the world—and not afraid to advertise it.

Will this be enough to stem the occasional flood tide of young talent that heads for American bright lights? And do we care if it's not? Why shouldn't we unleash a Daniel Barenboim or a Claudia Harper on the great outside? Sprinkle a little Canadian sunshine? In the end, these



MARK MACLACHLAN

AGE 27
HOME TOWN: Quesnet, B.C.
CURRENTLY: Interbank chemistry professor at UBC

One big problem at the perception level U.S. schools are much better than Canadian ones. But if you look at the quality of the PhD and undergraduate here, they're as good and often better than the ones coming from the U.S. People here to value our education, and unlike the Americans we going to our universities after their living to harvest at MIT, we're not going to talk that much.

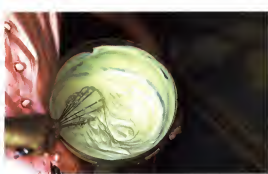
IRFHAN RAWJI

AGE 23
HOME TOWN: Guelph, B.C.
CURRENTLY: Business process analyst, international consulting company

I don't think I'm so much concerned about people leaving. I'm more concerned about them not coming back. Was this an issue at the forefront of my mind? No. If good people are going, that's not



surprised. We still have and come back. Both a huge asset for us. I'm based in Vancouver, but I'm in the position now where all the people on my team are flying in from the States on Monday and leaving on the Friday. That's our operating culture: you go where the client is.



Every day, **smooth** people have a Mobile Internet-ready mobile phone. Which means that network operators are having to think about evolving to 3G, now.

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DISTINCT SOCIETY

BY BENOIT AUBIN

In Quebec, where nothing is simple, people enjoy two national holidays. They have two chances to celebrate their dual nationalities, their dual identities and their dual two-in-one country. St-Jean-Baptiste Day is conveniently placed seven days ahead of Canada Day. That gives Quebecers two long weekends to party, back to back, at the beginning of the summer: the most popular feature in a societal package that also includes

dual national capitals, duelling politicians, dual income tax returns and, of course, two languages and cultures to deal with.

Life here used to be much easier. In Montreal, the francophones would celebrate in the east end of town on June 24, wave the Fleur-de-lis, have a concert or a riot. The others—the English, the ones with the strange names, and the federalists—would march downtown a week later, wave the

MapleLeaf and yawn all summer. Not anymore.

The scene in a snowed factory in St-Henri last week told the story of how much, and how fast, things have changed in Quebec. A 10-piece band and a clutch of Quebec rock acts were rehearsing for the St-Jean-Baptiste Day concert scheduled for the night of June 23 on Quebec City's Place d'Armenie. Rehearsing a medley of hits with a quarter century ago by Robert Charlebois, Michel Pignolet and Gerry Boulet were Normand Brathwaite, Luc Mervil, Nicola Ciccio and Steve Hill.

These guys would be far fonder if they ventured onto the Montreal metro's line 5, which links a string of high schools, junior colleges and the Université de Montréal campus. But since they are unknown entities outside of Quebec, let me point that out. Brathwaite, the ubiquitous TV personality, radio host, musician and stand-up comic as well, a black guy from Rosemead, Mervil, the Brathwaite, is of Haitian origin. Steve Hill plays blues-rock solos like a god and speaks French. Ciccio, who sings in Italian as well as in French, is a fairy-tale story in Quebec showbiz. The dark ballads and poetic musings of *L'Esprit du méchant*, his first CD, sold 50,000 copies last year.

A couple of Haitian showmen, a black man named Steve Hill and a young aristocrat from Little Italy are not staples usually associated with the anti-political celebration of Québécois pride and identity on June 24. But this is the postmodern, and in many ways, the post-Péquize Quebec of today is all another story altogether.

The dilapidated redbrick factories and the low-slung row houses of St-Henri—a century-old working-class neighbourhood wedged between Mount Royal and the St. Lawrence River—tell the story of why Premier Bernard Landry became a separatist and why ascending generations of young Québécois don't feel the same urge to hit the arena and face the Gaze.

The anglophone rich were going richer in leafy Westmount, settling in the tail of the francophone poor, who were getting poorer in the servicing lowlands of St-Henri. Westmount spoke English, St-Henri spoke French. So the story went. When Bernard Landry was the president of the Université de Montréal student union in the '60s, Donald Gordon, the chairman of the board of CN, said he could not find one francophone competent enough to be named to the board. Gordon also chaired the railway's new flagship downtown Montreal band the Queen Elizabeth, which has Québécois of Landry's group all among against its *musique anglophone* rep.

In the summer of 1975, racemongers organized a haughty concert at the top of Mount Royal on June 24. At the end of the show, the crowd, a quarter-million strong, started kicking, booing and singing nationalist anthems. Something was brewing. The Parti Québécois got elected

the following year. "Back then, I guess, singing your own songs in French for a big crowd was a novelty and a much more revolutionary statement," says Ciccio. "There was a sense of demystifying things, of asserting your own identity. Now it has become more of a tradition." Ciccio is 26. He was born around the time that bilingualism was.

Does he see a political dimension to his involvement with a St-Jean-Baptiste Day show? Not really. Would he play at a Canada Day gig if he was invited? Yes. "June 24 is the celebration of Québécois pride and culture, but..." He is at a loss for words to explain that the sense of threat, of urgency, is gone. "Let me put it this way: music is the only thing I would fight to keep, and would die for it."

In an inspired move, the Société St-Jean-Baptiste, which organizes the celebration in Montreal, decided three years ago to open up its parade. The Black Watch Regiment marched last year. Mahavir from Kishanvali were invited and came. This year, the Indian Congress will send a flag and bands.

Not to be outdone, perhaps, Westmount Mayor Peter Trepanier organized Five Nations celebrations two years ago for the first nation in Westmount's 127-year history.

Sylvie Rivest, one of the organizers of this year's Quebec City show, says there will be strong political overtones—"an eye toward that"—but the show itself will be non-political. "It will be all inclusive. It is the first of all Québécois, and people with different allegiances, any federation, have a right to feel welcomed and celebrate as well as non-citizens."

For someone in her position to say anything like that is news, and points towards deep changes in Quebec society. Back in 1975, a young Italian mother in Montreal or the mayor of Westmount were not likely to speak any French. Last week, both Ciccio and Trepanier gave interviews to *Métro* in fluent French.

The francophone majority in Quebec has become nuanced, somewhat, over the chance for their ethnic survival. Militant radicalism are gradually losing their dominance over the definition and the promotion of the Quebec identity. Now, Landry's quandary is to find a way of whipping up patriotic fervour in the point of getting... or losing... a 50 per cent vote in a sovereignty referendum. But his party has declined in the polls since he created up the *théâtre* after succeeding Lucien Bouchard in the spring.

So, the times they are a changing in Quebec, and faster than the main cities, or for that matter the federalist apparitions, have been willing or able to acknowledge. When asked if he would participate at a Canada Day parade if invited, Guy Beaulieu, the president of the Société St-Jean-Baptiste, thought for a moment and then said "No. Probably not. There is too much political propaganda attached to Canada Day." But federalists have yet to invite Quebec's potential nationalism to the celebration of their nation on July 1. And make them feel welcome. ■

IN QUEBEC,
WHERE NOTHING
IS SIMPLE,
PEOPLE ENJOY
TWO NATIONAL
HOLIDAYS

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QUEBEC,
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PEOPLE ENJOY
TWO NATIONAL
HOLIDAYS

JULY 1, JULY 4, CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES
CELEBRATE THEIR
NATIONAL BIRTHDAYS JUST
DAYS APART. AND LIKE
GOOD NEIGHBOURS
EVERYWHERE, THEIR
CITIZENS OFTEN JOIN IN

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OF A DIFFERENT
SORT AS TWO
TEENS RAMP OFF
THE YUKON RIVER
BRIDGE IN A
WINTERHOUSE

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A FAMILY AFFAIR IN
CANADIAN HONOLULU.
FROM CANADA
CHANCE'S AND A
FRIEND'S SON
FIGHTS AMERICAN
CANDY CANE





CINDERELLA AND HER PRINCE CHARMING RULE A JULY 4 PARADE AS IT MAKES ITS WAY DOWN MAIN STREET IN ARRON, N.Y. AS BEFITS A NATION FOUNDED ON 'PEACE, ORDER AND GOOD GOVERNMENT,' A MOOSE IS A WELL-RECOGNIZED SYMBOL ABROAD AND A WELCOME ATTRACTION IN WHITTENORSE A TRADITION FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS, THE ANNUAL PARADE IN WARREN, VT. (POPULATION 1,206), DRAWS 10,000 CELEBRANTS



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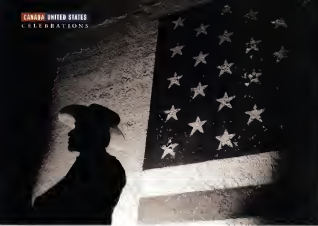


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'We are not keen to Execute Him'

Two inquiries are banking in the Saudi Arabian capital of Riyadh last November left a British nurse dead and injured five other foreigners. And Osama was caught off guard on Feb. 4 when Canadian Bill Sampson, 42, and two of his friends in the city's large expatriate community confessed to the crimes on Saudi television. Sampson's 70-year-old father, Jon, a resident of White Rock, B.C., believes his son was tortured into admitting guilt, and could be released if convicted. The case, detailed in the June 25 issue of *Maclean's*, has severely tested Canada's relations with Saudi Arabia, even causing Crown Prince Abdullah, who was scheduled to visit Ottawa and Toronto in June along with 24 Saudi prisoners, to cancel his trip. Last week, in an interview with *Maclean's* World Editor Tim Fenech, Ambassador Al Hosaini, the Saudi ambassador to Canada, discussed claims that Sampson has been mistreated in prison and how that the Canadian's ordeal could be over soon. Some excerpts:



Al Hosaini says that royal clemency is possible for the imprisoned Canadian

Maclean's: What do you believe Sampson's role in the bombings was?

Al Hosaini: I don't want to say he did it. But all the evidence shows he was involved in the bombings that killed the British citizen, and he plotted the second bombing. He caused panic and fear in the capital of Saudi Arabia, a country which is known for its stability.

Maclean's: Was Sampson tortured as a result?

Al Hosaini: First, that is against our religion and we are a nation that fears God. Secondly, why should we do it? Why should we torture a man who has already confessed that he committed this crime? How can we torture a man on whom our best doctors performed two heart procedures in our best hospital? Why should we turn around and torture him? If he is innocent, he has nothing to fear. We are not keen to execute him.

Maclean's: Foreigners continue to be the target of bombs in Saudi Arabia, even though Sampson and the others are locked up. Why is this?

Al Hosaini: I don't have information about why the bombings are continuing. But it doesn't mean that if you arrest one or two people, the bombings are not there anymore—that everything is calm and cool.

Maclean's: Some people believe Sampson and the others have been framed by the Saudi religious police as part of a propaganda campaign against foreigners.

Al Hosaini: We have six criminal foreigners in the country. Why would we do this now? If you have one or two criminal cases, it is nothing compared to six million people who are living happily and who have not committed crimes against Saudi Arabia.

Maclean's: Is drinking in the expatriate community becoming an increasing problem for the Saudis?

Al Hosaini: By religion and by law, drinking is not allowed. It is prohibited. But police cannot enter anyone's home without permission. So whatever you do in your home, nobody will bother you as long as you are not affecting society badly. In your home, you can drink whatever you want.

Maclean's: What is the status of the in-



The Saudi ambassador to Canada talks about the Bill Sampson case

vestigation into the allegations against Sampson?

Al Hosaini: It might help his case if we don't rush to put him on trial because new evidence may find him innocent. But I don't think this investigation will take long now. It could be over in a few months. In the end, the king could forgive him, or say the time he has spent in prison is enough for him and he can be released. We are not keen to kill him unless all the evidence is there.

Maclean's: Is there a problem emerging be-

ween Saudi Arabia with our own system of operations between the ruler and ruled.

Maclean's: What impact is the Sampson case having on Canada-Saudi relations?

Al Hosaini: I consider it setback. It shouldn't have happened. Canadian officials and parliamentarians visited Saudi Arabia, saying Sampson was physically abused, and then a few hours later they said no, he wasn't tortured. But they did not even apologize. How do they expect our crown prince to come here after that? ■

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A REBEL AT HEART?

BY SUE FERGUSON AND D'ARCY JENISH

Historians Paul Stevens uses a modern analogy to illustrate the point of his current research. "If we were to go into a court for 30 years and wake up to find Lucien Bouchard prime minister, he'd be bewildered," he says. "We'd want to know what happened. How does a politician for Quebec overnight become prime minister?" That doesn't sequence, he argues, is precisely what unfolded in the nation's early days and the prime minister in question is Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Historians have overwhelmingly portrayed Laurier as a hero of Confederation and one of Canada's greatest leaders—an assessment shared by Stevens, who has written two books on the country's first francophone prime minister. But he does take exception to the facility with which his colleagues have passed over some of Laurier's more controversial views.

Those admittedly Quebec nationalist positions are spelled out in black-and-white in the pages of *Le Défenseur*, an organ of the Parti ouvrier, the lower Canada forerunner of the federal Liberal party Laurier edited the newspaper in Arthabouville, Que., from December, 1866, until March, 1867, during which time John A. Macdonald, George-Étienne Cartier and other prominent politicians were in London pursuing the final touches on the British North America Act, which would end the new Dominion of Canada into existence on July 1.

In francophone anti-unionist elements, Laurier, then a 25-year-old McGill University law graduate, was arguing Quebec should sever its ties with Britain and the other colonies, and pursue

A YOUNG WILFRID LAURIER PUSHED FOR QUEBEC SOVEREIGNTY



Stevens argues previous biographers have overlooked the francophone PM's radical roots

independence instead. In one such speech, he wanted: "In this Confederation, we will struggle a hopeless minority. Instead of being crushed and annihilated peacefully, slowly, cleverly, we will be forced to surrender unconditionally."

"From the moment of Confederation, there will be fighting, division, violence, war, anarchy," Laurier wrote on Dec. 27, 1866. Then, on Jan. 17, 1867, there is this salvo aimed at Quebec advocates of the Canadian union: "When you have achieved Confederation, you will have armed yourselves with an eggshell to stop a bullet."

Strong stuff, says the 61-year-old York University history professor Stevens, and completely at odds with the dominant image of the Quebec politician first elected prime minister 105 years ago this month. But in the pre-Confederation period—some seven years before he entered federal politics—Laurier presented a distinct voice in a broader Quebec division of opposition to Confederation. His *Le Défenseur*, which means *the defender* of the soil, served an agricultural settlement 100 km southwest of Quebec City.

The paper appeared once and sometimes twice a week in the early 1860s, and rarely ran more than four pages. It carried social notices and tips for farmers before the Rouge leaders asked Laurier, one of their most talented orators, to take control. He moved from Montreal and turned the paper into an organ for his political views, which, regarding separation, went far beyond Rouge policy. Laurier edited about 18 months, printing all the content while simultaneously sub-

siding a law practice. But his editorial stance—including attacks on authority and specifically on the church's attempt to influence voting—incurred the wrath of the local clergy. Not only did priests wear their publications against reading the paper, Zola Lacombe—Laurier's future wife and a devoted Catholic—persuaded him to end his public feud with the church. Laurier obliged, and folded the operation.

In a forthcoming biography of the former prime minister, Stevens argues that Laurier's brief stint as an editorial suble-

rouser was an important phase in the development of his political thinking. Several previous biographers, he says, have underemphasized this aspect of his career, in part, because they were misled by a falsehood in the first account of Laurier's life, published in 1903. Biographer John Wilson, then-editor of the *Times of Glace*, wrote that copies of *Le Défenseur* had been destroyed in a fire. In fact, as a doctoral student at the University of Toronto in the mid-1950s, Stevens found a letter to Wilson from a researcher who had tracked down a complete set of the newspaper. He discovered that the *Globe* editor had simply refused to pay the owner's asking price of \$150. Laurier's official biographer, Quebec University political economist G. D. Stokton, copied Wilson's account of the fire in his 1921 book and, says Stevens, "the legend of the missing papers began."

Hoag, that copies of the newspaper might surface, Stevens advertised in a number of Quebec newspapers. Within days, a lawyer from Drummondville called, saying his family had kept some issues, now stored in his attic. It turned out to be what the historian believes is a complete set of Laurier's *Le Défenseur* and the lawyer mailed a microfilm of the material to Stevens, gratis.

But at least one Laurier biographer questions the relevance of the editorial. Réal Bélanger, a historian at Université de Laval in Quebec City and author of the 1986 work *Wilfrid Laurier: quand la politique devient passion* (When politics becomes passion) says Quebec historians have long known of Laurier's initially hostile views towards Confederation, but have not seen them as significant to the rest of his life's work. Like his Rouge comrades, Bélanger points out, Laurier accepted Confederation as soon as it occurred. "Maybe not with joy," says the Quebec historian, but "it was in line with his personality to go along with what was a fait accompli." Bélanger also says that, later as prime minister, Laurier did not take his own early views very seriously, expressing assentment at "these first thoughts of his youth."

Stevens, however, maintains that Laurier's early views shaped much of his political agenda for the next four decades. He adds that Laurier, rather than being the pious conciliator between French and English Canada, was national unity as an instrument to "a strategy by which Quebec would survive." Confederation, according to Stevens, "changed the rules, but the problem for Quebec in Laurier's eyes was still survival."

Previous biographers have downplayed Laurier's early thinking about Confederation, Stevens claims, because they started from the premise that Laurier was a symbol of national unity. Stokton, for one, published at the wake of the conscription crisis, which badly divided French- and English-speaking Canadians. Joseph Schull, who published an important English-language biography in 1965, wrote in the midst of the Quiet Revolution. "They were looking," says Stevens, "for an example of a French-Canadian who could make the country work." It appears that history, like politics, can serve noble masters. ■



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Barrows says your digital order is simple

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Darrell Hruschak

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COOL SITE

Hard-driving salesmen

Instantly connectable Web sites rarely get much notice in other media—hey, buy an ad—but SHW has managed to clearly say that obvious several, with one updating. The German laptop carmaker has attracted applause for Web-only film shorts by prominent directors that he has—no surprise here—beautiful cars going fast. At one time or another, there's a wild card short by Guy Ritchie, director of last year's *Snatch*, and sometimes known as Mr. Machine. Ritchie puts his loved wife in the bedroom, while her speeding other lies bar topped around like a rag doll. Other directors include Ang Lee of *Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon* fame, and John Frankenheimer, who made 1960's *Romeo*. In at least one film, the bad guys drive a Mercedes.

ROGERS
MEDIA

With *A.I.*'s adult fairy tale about a toy boy, and a boy toy, Spielberg taps into the legacy of *E.T.*

By Brian D. Johnson



Of all the summer blockbusters—the dramatized derby of *Boys, nubes, and animals*—this is the mean one, the picture with a higher purpose. *A.I. Artificial Intelligence* has a formidable pedigree. The title echoes *E.T.*, *The Extra-Terrestrial*, and so does the concept. Steven Spielberg swore he would never revisit *E.T.* by making a sequel, but *A.I.* is the next best thing: a quasi-Christmas film about robotics featuring a gentle non-human being who drags into our cruel world, suffers rejection, then tries to find a way home.

VIRTUAL EMOTION

The tale of a robot boy capable of unconditional love, *A.I.* is a cross between *E.T.* and *Pinocchio*, with flashes of *Blade Runner* and *A Clockwork Orange*, and wrinkles at *The Wizard of Oz*. It's highly repressive. The performance is captivating, the effects eye-popping, the music expensive. But unlike *E.T.*, *A.I.* lacks the sympathy and grace that magic requires. It's a more subliminal, more complicated... more adult picture. Yet perhaps not adult enough. *A.I.* is about a toy boy who wants to be a real boy. And Spielberg, the mogul in the moon, is at

a tender crossroads. He has made a synthetic movie that desperately wants to be real. *A.I.* has a tangled gateway. It is the orphan child of the late Stanley Kubrick, who spent almost two decades trying to make the Blue of boy-making the right in a 1960 short story, *Sugarcoats*. *Law of Invention* Long, by British science-fiction author Brian Aldiss. Spielberg became

All tricked out with newbies to go. Ashley Scott and Jude Law play into leaders in a mid-life theme park

close friends with the reclusive Kubrick, who drew him into collaborating on *A.I.* through a series of motion phone calls and faxes from his home in England. At one point, Kubrick was about to produce the film, and Spielberg, director. Then, after Kubrick's death in 1999, Spielberg, adopted the project, the first movie he has both written and directed since his 1977 *Close Encounters of the Third Kind*.

So, essentially, *A.I.* is the merged offspring of artificial intelligence Kubrick, the unimpeachable cynic, an American who spent his career in self-imposed exile from Hollywood, and Spielberg, the sentimental optimist. Hollywood's clearest dream machine. It's as if Paul McCartney had recorded a song based on a sketch by John Lennon. The foundations are inspired, but the movie's final resolution, cushioned with too many false endings, makes us long for Kubrick's cold-eyed precision.

A.I. is set in a future where global warming has melted the ice caps, and the Earth's coastal cities are underwater. Lifeless robots are so commonplace in cars, and so instantly obsolete. There are models to perform versions of all kinds, including sex. But a robo-boy named David (Jude Law) is the first one programmed to feel love. Internally conceived, he is "a perfect child caught in a time-frame," boasts his maker, a scientist in an unassuming sweater vest (William Hurt). But as the scientist points out, ultimately rejecting the movie's central issue, the real question is not whether a robot can love humans, but whether humans can love humans.

David is adopted by a couple (Frances O'Connor and Jude Law) whose only child has mysteriously frozen, the victim of an incurable disease. Of course, no wonder his robo-boy ended in that then "real" son makes a miraculous recovery and is back home, scrambling his toy brother's vulnerable circuit with jealous results of sibling rivalry. David hasn't been programmed to compete for love, and when he starts behaving strangely, mean and disenchanted, he's a rebel dog.

David finds himself on the run with outlaw bands of discarded robots, a street-broke horde of homeless mechanicals. In one of the film's most affecting scenes, one of us suggests scraps of Third World squalls, we see them scavenging at night through a junkyard of cyborg body parts, trying on parts like—only to be hunted down

by an antidip that looks like the moon, manned by thugs who capture stray "mechanics" and sacrifice them in a heavenly ritual called Fleck Fair.

Along the way, David finds comfort in a Blue-like mascot, a walking, talking teddy bear with an insatiable hunger. And he finds a big brother in a dancing boy toy named Gigolo Joe (Jude Law)—who has a convincing mouth and eyes, but a cuff-face by Mael. As this robo boy drops our young hero to Rouge City, a night-light theme park, we sense that Spielberg's venturing into uncharted territory: dark territory, as if Kubrick is directing from the grave. But then Spielberg turns away and never looks back—leaving Gigolo Joe, his most intriguing character, all ticked out with nowhere to go.

In the final act, as David embarks on a Peachtree quest to find the Blue Fairy in the drowned city of Manhattan, Spielberg makes the movie incredibly his own. The run-down on a class of *E.T.* film alerts for a data-revolution. But he doesn't part by the dawn of the machine, he invents it. We are told his hero knows how to love,

but must learn how to dream. The script keeps going on about "the place where dreams come from." And where would that be? Dream Works, the Spielberg studio that has adapted the moon as its logo? By the end of *A.I.*, you get the sense that Spielberg is trying to brand the imagination, and trademark the moon. But preserving the importance of dreams is like chasing after the stars of science.

Spielberg is a brilliant puppet-master who can suspend just about everything but disbelief in *A.I.* the moon, and the effects, are almost convincing enough to make up for it. O'Connor (*My Sister Sam*) creates a shyly shamed portrait of a confused mother. Law brings a castle charm to his role as a often gigolo, though there isn't enough of him. And as the blank state that seems to be human, O'Connor suggests an extraordinary one—a prodigy playing a prodigy.

By all means, see *A.I.* For all its talk of love and emotion, you may like me, be left alone—except by the notion of Spielberg, the moral Tim Moss, looking for a heart in the heart of the Dream Factory. But there are ample grounds for assurance. ■

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Entertainment Notes

Window to the past

With exceptional timing, *Ancient Bonesmen* (Netflix) arrives in bookstores just as an American federal judge is deciding the fate of its subject, the famous skeleton known as Kennewick Man. Author James Chatters is the forensic anthropologist who was the first scientist to examine the controversial 9,500-year-old bones after their discovery in 1996. (He is also the man who meticulously described the skeleton as having "vandalized" features, setting off the bitter dispute now before the court.) Since the U.S. government quickly seized Kennewick Man while anthropologists and native tribes battle over whether the skeleton should be immediately reburied, Chatters is in a unique position to discuss the information hidden in its bones and DNA.



Best Sellers

Fiction	non-fiction
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2. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 2	2. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 2
3. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 3	3. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 3
4. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 4	4. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 4
5. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 5	5. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 5
6. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 6	6. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 6
7. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 7	7. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 7
8. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 8	8. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 8
9. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 9	9. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 9
10. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 10	10. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 10

Nonfiction

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2. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 2	2. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 2
3. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 3	3. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 3
4. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 4	4. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 4
5. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 5	5. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 5
6. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 6	6. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 6
7. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 7	7. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 7
8. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 8	8. THE GIVER by Lois Lowry (J) 8
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Kevin Newman

Love it *and* leave it

A funny thing happened on my last day at work in America. These journalists, whom you know, gave me an American flag as a going-away gift in front of staff at *World News Tonight* in New York City. One Canadian guy, another the Red, White and Blue of a place I had called home for seven years, and he for considerably longer. This wasn't just any flag—it had flown atop the Capitol Dome in Washington. They knew something, or giving me that flag that I didn't understand that moment, that America had found a place in my heart. I choked up. The perfect marine-folded triangle with the Stars and Stripes was in my hands, and I felt proud.

Go figure. A guy who clung to his "Canadian-ness" like a shield, confident he could learn from Americans without becoming one. Someone who revelled in discussing parts of Canadian society so obviously superior to American that friends would place at one most moments of Canada's gun-control laws, schoolyard medicine or campaign financing. Somehow, "they'd" got to me.

But how? By getting to know them. Canadians learn how little Americans know about Canada—the urban myth of its racks in Toronto in July has been said many times, yet who has seen it? The truth is few Americans feel a need to know about anywhere else, including the next door to their own, so we're in good company. It's also true that we don't know as much about them as we think. Our view of America is largely the one it exports to the world through television—filled with violence, sad, intention-scarred people on *Jerry Springer* and the shallow pursuits of the rich and beautiful.

The America I came to know had all of that, but not as much as television would have you believe. There is another, more open and generous America—different from us in often admirable ways. Consider these facts:

According to a 1999 Gallup poll, 56 per cent of American adults volunteer some time every year, compared with the 32 per cent of Canadian Statistics Canada found in 1997. With individuals less willing to turn to governments for social support, Americans step up to the plate more often themselves. My son, in order to graduate from Grade 8 in New Jersey, was required to perform eight hours of community service. My youngest daughter helped a friend make soup and hot chocolate for the poor.

Another point. According to a *McIntire* poll conducted more than a year ago, 42 per cent of Americans attend religious services weekly, while fewer than 22 per cent of Canadians do. That's a huge difference. Some might argue the strong protestant streak in American politics is one result of that (which helps explain broad support for capital punishment, the pro-life movement and the influence of the religious right). But regular religious attendance also exposes children to discussions of morality, selflessness and discipline. It may not make them behave better, but it gets them thinking.

Finally, there is something subtle about the common thread through most of America's history. While most great societies have fought over territory, religion or money, America has fought over ideas, no nation without representations, all men are created equal or if you're from the South, all states are created that way too. It's a cruel, racist and, at times, delusional history—but also one of idealism. America's war heroes are almost always portrayed as reluctant ones, motivated more by the cause than by personal glory. America is, compared with previous empires in history, relatively benevolent. Canada exists because of it; if they wanted what we have, they could take it.

These are some reasons why I find myself less likely now to engage in the age-old Canadian practice of expressing my own pride in country by dunking on theirs. I know Molson's "Joe Canada" sparked a surge of nationalist pride, but when a friend e-mailed me the ad last summer, I felt certain it was clever parody. I mean, do we really believe "the heaven is a noble creation"?

I have spent the past seven weeks travelling across Canada. It's a way of reconnecting, and a useful way for a journalist to measure how a place has changed. It has, in ways we should take pride in. We are bolder, more competitive and less angry than when I left in 1994. There have been explosions of creativity in the arts, high-tech and print journalism. The hunched Canadian dollar has meant we travelled the country more, came to know each other better and maybe even shared more affection. If all the red maple leaves on Canadian heads, shirts and flagpoles are any indication, we may even have become a nation of flag-wavers. When I left, that was still considered kind of goofy.

It took living with Americans for my own sense of being Canadian to mature. Perspective is a slow embrace with distance, but you don't have to leave to get it. Simply look around this Canada Day and judge the country for what it is. And ignore the impulse to look south for inspiration.

Allen Finkelstein is an associate. Kevin Newman is a writer and executive editor of Global National with Kevin Newman, which will begin airing on Global Television on Sept. 4.

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